The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,342.—VOL. LXIV. THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd June, at her residence, Government Cottage, Port Macquarie, the wife of J. P. Anderson, Esq., J.P., of a son.

On June 24th, at No. 4, Richard's-terrace, Dowling-street, Moore Park, Redfern, the wife of Newman Cash, of a son.

On the 5th instant, at Tocal, Paterson, Mrs. Frank Reynolds, of a daughter.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, Duntroon Cottage, Moncur-street, Woollahra, the wife of J. S. Dean, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at Murrurundi, Mrs. J. L. Tabbutt, of a son.

On the 11th instant, at Eaton, Upper William-street North, the wife of Rev. D. G. Marshall, B.A., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. G. L. Nairn, by special license, John Bannister, to Martha, daughter of Edward Thompson, both of Camden.

DEATHS.

On the 1st May, at Witcomb Farm, county of Gloucester, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. Lucy Ogden, sister of Thomas Gale, Esq., of Woodland Villa, Petersham, N. S. W. Her end was peace.

On the 1st instant, at Sydney, Sarah, the wife of Frederick Hockey, jun., aged 31, leaving a husband and six children to mourn their loss.

On the 11th instant, at Melbourne, Jane Bolton, the beloved wife of Joseph Thomas Smallard, of Sydney, in the 48th year of her age.

On the 12th instant, at the residence of his son, Redfern-street, Redfern, Mr. William M'Kay, in his 78th year.

On the 12th instant, after a long and painful illness, at his residence, Royal Yacht Hotel, Forbes and Alfred streets, Woolloomooloo, James Dover, aged 63 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
RANGOON,
1776 tons, 450-horse power,
N. J. Skottowe, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 13th July, 1871, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 10th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 11th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with all information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 15th June, 1871.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.
The splendid S.S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1500 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on SATURDAY, the 29th July, at 1 o'clock p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER. An experienced surgeon will accompany the vessel.
A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past fifteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.
Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.
Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3. Fares: Saloon, £4, return ticket, £6 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—James Paterson, Saturday afternoon, at 3.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy, this morning.
TO BRISBANE.—Queensland, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Queensland, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO GLADSTONE.—Queensland, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Queensland, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Thursday, 27th instant.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, MONDAY NIGHT, at 10.
For MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, the DIAMANTINA, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 2.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 9.
Offices—Commercial Wharf. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, on Saturday Morning, at 8, from Lime-street Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The undermentioned steamships will be dispatched as follows:—
ALHAMBRA, 22nd instant, via BLUFF
OMEO, 29th instant, via HOKITIKA
GOTHENBURG, 5th August, via BLUFF.
Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, steam ship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 24th instant, at 12 noon. No bonded goods received on day of sailing.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REGULAR COMMUNICATION.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:—
MACEDON,
on FRIDAY, July 14th,
at 4 p.m.;
YOU YANGS,
on THURSDAY, July 20th,
at 4 o'clock p.m.
From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Company's) Wharf.
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
RETURN TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
NOTICE.—No goods will be received after 3 o'clock p.m. on THE DAY of sailing.
WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
The favourite and powerful steamship HERO, T. Logan, master, will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on or about FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.
To sail on the 20th instant, the
WARWICK.
For Passengers ONLY. Early application for berths to is requested to be made to Captain SKINNER; to
J. B. CATTELL and CO.; or to
R. TOWNS and CO.

LAST SHIP FOR THE OCTOBER SALES.
The CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, having all her dead weight, and two-thirds of her wool on board, will sail on 14th July.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
30th June.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—To WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, 10 a.m.

CHEAPEST HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS DAILY by the FAVOURITE PARRAMATTA and RIVER STEAMERS—EMU, ADELAIDE, and PELICAN, from KING-STREET WHARF, calling at COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, FIVEDOCK, GLADESVILLE or TARBAN, RYDE, ERMINGTON, NEWINGTON, SUBIACO, at 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. To Ryde only—6.15 p.m.; Tarban only—4.15 p.m.
From Parramatta—6.50, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From Hunter's Hill—8.15, 9, 10.15 a.m.; 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15 p.m.
Fares at lowest rates, being about half the Railway Fares.
Children, Saloon Return—6d only.
First-class omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey excursionists and visitors to the Asylums, &c., to and from the steamers and the Park, Parramatta North—Fare 3d.
Season tickets at lowest rates.

HUNTER'S HILL AND LANE COVE STEAM FERRY.
LIME-STREET WHARF, near Erskine-street.
WOMBRAH
Leaves Sydney at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.5, 7. SATURDAY—11.15 p.m.
Leaves Hunter's Hill, 8.5, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6. SATURDAY—10.
On SUNDAYS.
Leaves Sydney at 10, 2.30, 6.
Leaves Hunter's Hill, 9, 1, 5.

TO INTENDING PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The favourite passenger ship COMMISSARY, A1 for 14 years and newly coppered, will sail about 31st July.
This ship, with her splendid saloon accommodation, offers, at reduced rates, all the advantages of the well known season ships.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
A cow will be put on board for the use of passengers.
Rates of Passage.
Saloon, as per agreement
Second-class, £21
Steerage (single men), £16.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain WAGSTAFF; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
THE RIFLEMAN
will be dispatched on the 15th July.
Has splendid saloon accommodation and room for a few steerage passengers.
Apply on board to Captain LONGMUIR; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.—
The NORTHAMPTON,
Captain William Barclay,
having the principal portion of her freight engaged, and a considerable quantity on board, will positively be dispatched the first week in August, to reach London in time for the November wool sales.
The accommodation for passengers by the Northampton is not surpassed by any vessel in port.
For freight or passage early application is necessary to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.; or
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.
Wool received at Chester and Co.'s Stores.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.
The clipper ship
ONWARD,
606 tons register, Captain William Whyte.
This regular trader will be dispatched on the 15th July.
For freight or passage apply to Captain WHYTE, on board, at Parbury's Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG, via NEWCASTLE.—☞ The clipper barque ELFIN, being under charter, will be dispatched in a few days.
For light freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; to DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Macquarie-place; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper ship KHANDEISH, James Sennet, commander, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE about the 18th instant.
Has superior accommodation for cabin passengers.
For information apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LOMA LOMA and OVALAU, FIJI, and thence to FRIENDLY and NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.—The clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH (detained by request of shippers), now receiving cargo at CAMPBELL'S Wharf, will be dispatched on the 15th instant.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Clulow, on board; or RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR LYTTELTON.—For Passengers only.—The clipper barque NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, clears at the Customs, TO-MORROW.
Passengers are requested to pay balance of passage money to-day.
Apply on board, at Walker's Wharf; or to J. A. BROWN, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR BROADSOUND AND MACKAY.—☞ The favourite regular favourite trader HANNAH NEWTON, will receive cargo, at Commercial Wharf, on SATURDAY, and clear at the Customs on THURSDAY, 20th July.
For freight and passage apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers; or J. L. Haynes, 6, King-st.

FOR BOWEN, CLEVELAND BAY, and ROCKINGHAM BAY.—☞ The well-known clipper schooner PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, P. M'Gregor, master, having a large portion of her cargo already engaged, will be dispatched for above ports in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, Patent Slip Wharf; or to
WM. LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The new clipper schooner, FANNY CAMPBELL, is now fast loading, and being under engagement, will clear at Customs TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply on board at Hoffnung's (late Throckmorton's) Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST and only VESSEL for PORT DENISON and CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The A1 clipper schooner PACIFIC, H. P. Scott, master, now fast loading, will have quick dispatch. G. R. Stewart, Market Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner CIRCE, Ellis, master, commences loading at Parbury's Wharf, on SATURDAY, and being under engagement, sails early next week. For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS; or J. A. BROWN, Bridge-street. N.B.—Goods received free of wharfage.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner STAR OF THE SEA will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Market Wharf; or to
J. A. BROWN, 21, Bridge-street; or
O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

GIPSY, for Twofold Bay, Tathra, and Bermagui, THIS DAY. Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Fast sailing schooner John Bullock, This Evening. W. SHORT, Victoria Wf.

RICHMOND RIVER, to all ports.—Clipper schooner SARAH NICOLL. G. R. Nicoll, Erskine-street.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Steam barque EXAMINER receives cargo on THURSDAY; leaves wharf same evening.
Freight payable on shipment. Baltic Wharf.

NAMBUCCRA RIVER.—The JESSIE, THIS DAY, at noon. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

SHIP GOLDEN FLEECE, from London.—Consignees of goods per this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense.
The ship will not be accountable for any damage to or loss of goods after the same have been landed.
Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and an order for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.,
Agents.
Captain FYFE will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.

SHIP CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, for LONDON.
All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in DUPLICATE, at the office of the undersigned, by Noon on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP CENTURION, for SHANGHAI.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted to Charter, VESSEL, about 100 tons burthen; twelve months' employment.
THOMAS IRELAND and CO.,
Corner George and Hunter streets.

CHARTERS.—The undersigned are prepared to Charter VESSELS to load in Sydney or Newcastle for the following Ports, viz.:—
SAN FRANCISCO
HONGKONG
SHANGHAI
BOMBAY, and
JAVA.
Also for Intercolonial Ports.
THOMAS IRELAND and CO.,
Corner George and Hunter streets.

CHARTERS may be obtained from the undersigned for Vessels to load Coals in Sydney or Newcastle, for—
SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
JAVA
SHANGHAI
HONGKONG
MAURITIUS.
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

TONNAGE WANTED.
The undersigned are open to CHARTER a VESSEL of from 400 to 700 tons, suited for the conveyance of live stock.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Pitt-street, Sydney, July 12.

CAPTAIN SELKIRK, of the schooner Linn Fern, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew, without his written authority.

CHARTER.—☞ Brigantine RESTLESS.—Persons are hereby CAUTIONED against Purchasing or Chartering the RESTLESS, unless subject to a charter for Melbourne for the New Colliery. F. O'Brien, sec., 8, King-st.

FOR SALE, 3 second-hand WHALE-BOATS. Apply T. S. ROUNTREE and CO., Waterview Bay.

FOR SALE, 5-ton BOAT, new, schooner-rigged, copper-fastened, covered over, with sails complete, well adapted for the Islands or pleasure parties. Apply on board, Caledonian Wharf.

STEAMER CULLODEN.—NOTICE.—I will not be responsible or pay any debts incurred on behalf of the above-named vessel, and I also repudiate any claims for stores or other articles supplied to the said steamer without my written authority.
JOHN WATSON, Balmain.

A SAFE Family BOAT for SALE, 19 feet on the keel, 5-foot beam. Apply Caledonian Wharf.

FOR SALE, a new Teak-built Ship's BOAT, 20 feet long, together with brass yoke and rowlocks, two pair oars. Apply
LOMAX, Balmain.

STEAMSHIP PATERSON can be hired for excursion trips and sea voyages. A. Summerbell, Windmill-st.

SHIPBUILDING.—The undersigned wishes to inform the shipowners and mercantile community of New South Wales that he is prepared to build a new Vessel, of any size up to 500 tons register.
CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE COLONY.
Any person desirous of obtaining a good and smart vessel would do well to communicate with
WILLIAM STOREY,
Shipbuilder,
Bateman's Bay,
Clyde River.
Yachts or Vessels of any description built at the shortest notice.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the Head Banking House of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of July current, at noon precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ended 30th June; to elect a Director in the room of Edward Knox, Esq., who retires by rotation, he being eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the requirements of the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 1st July, 1871.

N.B.—Candidates for the office of Director are required by the LIV. clause of the deed of settlement to leave notice, in writing, at the Head Banking House of the Company, of their intention to become candidates for such office fourteen days at the least previous to such election, exclusive of the day of election and of the day of leaving such notice.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

EDWARD KNOX, Esq., a duly qualified Shareholder, has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for the vacancy in the direction of this Bank, to be filled on the 21st instant.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 10th July, 1871.

TRUNKEY CREEK QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Office, 362, George street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 21st July next, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 30th June; to elect a Director in room of Thomas M. Sloman, Esq., J.P., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the Meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
A. SIMPSON, Secretary.
Sydney, June 20th, 1871.

CANDIDATES for the office of Director are required by the 34th Clause of the Deed of Settlement, to give notice in writing of their intention to offer themselves for election, to be left at the Office of the Company, addressed to the Board of Directors, at least fourteen days before the day of election.

TRUNKEY CREEK QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).

THOMAS M. SLOMAN, Esq., has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of Director of this Company.
A. SIMPSON, Secretary.
Sydney, 28th June, 1871.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors will be held, at the Banking House, in George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at NOON, to receive the Report of the Board of Management for the half-year ended 30th June, to elect an AUDITOR, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
VINCENT W. GIBLIN, General Manager.
Sydney, 7th July.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held, in the Company's Office, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 30th June last, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MALBON, Secretary.
July 11, 1871.

NEWCASTLE CO-OPERATION STEAM TUG COMPANY (Limited).
The Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Company's Office, Scott-street, Newcastle, on FRIDAY, the 28th July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 30th of June; of electing an Auditor in the room of JOHN WADDELL, Esq., resigned; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board.
C. F. ALDRICH,
Secretary.
Newcastle, July 11.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that a General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 246, Pitt-street, near Market-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to receive the report of the Directors—to elect four Directors, namely, one in the place of HENRY MORT, Esq., who has resigned; two in place of JEREMIAH BRICE RUNDLE and RICHARD LLOYD, Esquires, whose term of office will expire at the said Meeting; and one in the place of JOHN LACKEY, Esq., M.P., who was appointed to hold office until the said Meeting, or to re-elect the said JOHN LACKEY; to elect two Auditors, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the said Meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
Retiring Directors are eligible for re-election.
The qualification for Director or Auditor is twenty-five Shares.
Candidates for the office of Director must give fourteen days' previous notice to the Secretary.
By order of the Board,
R. DODWELL,
Secretary.
Dated the 10th day of July, 1871.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).
The DEED of SETTLEMENT is at the Company's Office, 246, Pitt-street. Shareholders who have not executed it are requested to do so without delay, and they are reminded that until the execution of the Deed they are not entitled to vote at any Meeting or to exercise any other rights as shareholders.
Dated 10th day of July, 1871.
R. DODWELL, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS' TRAINING SCHOOL.—A Special General MEETING of subscribers will be held at the Temperance Hall Committee Room (up-stairs), THIS DAY, 13th July, at 4 p.m., to determine on alterations in the rules as proposed by the committee.
The Quarterly MEETING of the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Committee will be held at 3 o'clock, same place.
JAMES VICKERY, Joint Hon. Sec.

MASONIC.—NEW SOUTH WALES FREEMASONS' ORPHAN SOCIETY, E.C.—A MEETING of the Committee will be held at the Hall, in York-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m.
By order of the President,
JOHN A. MATHEWS, Secretary.

EAST Sydney Cricket Club.—A General MEETING TO-NIGHT, at Taylor's, at 7.30.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL BALL.—Committee and holders of tickets are requested to MEET at St. Mary's Committee Room, on next TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to pay over to the Treasurer amounts received, and settle accounts. GERARD PHILLIPS, Hon. Treasurer St. Vincent's Hospital.

MASONIC.—Kilwinning R A., Chapter 135 S.C.—Monthly Meeting, This Evening, 7.30, Town-hall, Newtown.

WORKING MEN'S UNION.—Usual Weekly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at Albion Hotel, Elizabeth and Campbell streets, at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Working men, come and join. J. PINKSTON, Hon. Sec.

BRUNSWICK L. O. LODGE, No. 37.—Regular MEETING, TO-NIGHT, at Masonic Hall, at 7.30.

50 L. O. L.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING. By order of the W.M.

MASONIC.—The MEETING in reference to the MAGAZINE will be held to-morrow evening.

THE SYDNEY GUN CLUB will meet for Execution at Randwick Racecourse, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant.
J. LANDER, Acting Secretary.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
Officers Commanding Batteries are requested to furnish a DETACHMENT each, to fire a salute on his Excellency's arrival in the Hero. The Hero is expected to arrive TO-DAY. The detachments will parade at Dawes' Point, within half-an-hour after the steamer is signalled.
By order,
CHAS. W. LETT, Captain,
Adjutant, V.A.

5 BATTERY V. A.—Carbine Club MEETING after Armstrong drill To-night. W. Gore Beverly, captain.

SUBURBAN BATTALION V. RIFLES.—Major's PARADE, SATURDAY next, at 3.30 p.m, Victoria Barracks. Competition in Company Drill for Major's Badge.
BUGLE INSTRUCTION by Bugle Major, every MONDAY, Victoria Barracks, 7.30 p.m.
By order,
JAMES WILSON, Captain,
Adjutant Suburban Batalion V. Rifles.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted, for cash. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

No. 71-68. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 13th July, 1871.
DISTRESS WARRANTS.—CITY RATES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that DISTRESS WARRANTS are about to be issued indiscriminately for the recovery, with costs, of all CITY RATES due for the half-year ended 30th June last, unless paid into the office of the City Treasurer forthwith.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having retired from the late firm of Laidley, Ireland, and Co., begs to inform his friends and the public that he will commence business on his own account, as Ship and Insurance Broker, and General Commission Agent, under the style of
THOMAS IRELAND and CO.,
at his offices, corner of George and Hunter streets.
July 1st, 1871.

EXTENSION OF VICTORIA HOUSE into GEORGE-STREET.
The premises No. 442, George-street, next to the Royal Hotel, now form part of our establishment, and afford a comfortable and convenient entrance to all departments.
FARMER and COMPANY.

VICTORIA HOUSE, SYDNEY.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCES:
269 to 275, PITT-STREET,
and
442, GEORGE-STREET,
Next the Royal Hotel.
FARMER and COMPANY.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB HOTEL, corner of King and York streets.—Visitors will find this Hotel equal to any in the city. Suites of Apartments on reasonable terms. Luncheon and Table d' Hôte daily. Subscription Billiard-room.
CAMPBELL and MACKENZIE, Proprietors.

PUBLIC NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE.
TO THE RESIDENTS OF
PETERSHAM, ASHFIELD, and BURWOOD.
J. G. HANKS,
of the
LONDON TEA WAREHOUSE,
being aware of the inconvenience to which many of his patrons residing in the above districts are subjected to, in the transit of their goods from his establishment, has the pleasure to inform them that he has now made such arrangements in his daily suburban deliveries as will enable him to send a TRAVELLER EVERY FRIDAY, to solicit orders from families who may be willing to favour him with their patronage, and will deliver the same with his usual promptitude every succeeding TUESDAY.
J. G. H., in returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto accorded to him, assures his numerous customers and the public generally that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a still further extension of the public favour.
J. G. HANKS,
Family Grocer,
London Tea Warehouse,
526, George-street,
Sydney.
July 12th.

£20 REWARD.
SAYWELL'S ROYAL NAVY TOBACCO.
The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties who are endeavouring to foist upon shopkeepers some tobacco manufactured from colonial leaf, representing the same to be Saywell's Royal Navy. Shopkeepers are warned to exercise caution in making their purchases, and to be convinced that they have obtained the genuine article.
THOMAS SAYWELL, 4, Park-street.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The undersigned would gratefully acknowledge REMITTANCES forwarded to him from any part of the COLONIES or of the UNITED KINGDOM, either as Subscriptions, Donations, or Bequests.
Sydney Benevolent Asylum
Sydney City Mission
Home Visiting and Relief Society
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution
Sydney Bethel Union
Sydney Ragged Schools
Sydney Female Refuge Society.
B. RAMSAY, Collector, 279, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.
Great Sale of Real Coral Ornaments by Auction.
Signor ANTONIO DE DOMENICO wishes to inform his friends and the public in general that he is going to sell by public auction, at his own residence, 293, George-street, opposite Hunter-street,
His whole stock, consisting of all kinds of coral ornaments, lava of the Mount Vesuvius, and a fine lot of real shell cameos.
The sale will take place THIS DAY, Thursday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.
N.B.—People ought to take advantage of this sale, as it is not likely they will find another chance for a long time to come. The articles are warranted to be both well polished and finished, and of the latest fashions.

NEWMAN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, No. 392, George-street, Sydney (late Montague Scott).
The undersigned beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen in the country who have had portraits taken at the above-named Studio, that they can, on application by letter to the present proprietors, obtain Copies of their Photographs at 1s each card, enclosing at same time the amount in postage stamps or money orders.
NEWMAN and CO.,
392, George-street, Sydney,
next New Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
BOOK SALE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street,
of
the Valuable Theological Library of the late Rev. R. M'Intyre.
An Extensive Law Library and the well-selected Library of Miscellaneous Works of the late W. R. Templeton, Esq.
Inspection is invited.
Catalogues can be had at the offices of the auctioneers,
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
Pitt and O'Connell streets.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM ALEXANDER MANNING, of Surry Hills, near Sydney, Bachelor of Arts of the Sydney University, lately serving under articles of clerkship to John Pirie Roxburgh, of the Exchange, Sydney aforesaid, an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, intends to apply to the said Court, on the last day of this present Term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Court.
Dated this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

MITCHELL'S CREEK MINING COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following SHARES in the above Company, numbered as follows, have been absolutely forfeited for non-payment of Calls in pursuance of Advertisement dated 7th June, 1871, and in accordance with Clause 23 of the Deed of Settlement:—

No. 3562 to 3661	No. 4753 to 4772	No. 4793 to 4797
3231 to 3235	4773 to 4792	4947 to 4951
3236 to 3285	5122 to 5131	5159 to 5163
3677 to 3678	3081 to 3130	5279 to 5378
3729 to 3733	3046 to 3055	4563 to 4612
3767 to 3771	3362 to 3381	5022 to 5046
3802 to 3811	3387 to 3396	4472 to 4473
3827 to 3876	4458 to 4507	4474 to 4475
		4952 to 4971

By order of the Board,
H. A. THOMPSON, Manager.
130, Pitt-street, Sydney, 10th July, 1871.

TARRAGON HOTEL, CORNER of KING and SUSSEX STREETS.
JOHN WOOD, late of the SQUARE and COMPASS, having taken the above large and commodious premises, which have been fitted up at a great expense, trusts that, with civility and attention, he will merit a continuance of the patronage he has so long enjoyed.
Board and lodging, £1 per week.

A LADY received CHANGE in excess from a Woollahra Omnibus on Tuesday evening. Apply to Mrs. Laing, Ellora Cottage, Piper-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM THOMAS FORSTER, of Brush Farm, Field of Mars, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, formerly serving under articles of clerkship to George Penkivil Slade, late of Sydney aforesaid, gentleman, an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of this Honorable Court, and lately under assignment of articles to Staunton Spain, of Sydney aforesaid, gentlemen, also an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the said Court, intends to apply on the last day of the present term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Court.
Dated this 12th day of July, A.D. 1871.

No. 71-69. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 12th July, 1871.
NOTICE is hereby given that the LICENSES of Alfred Deake, cab driver, and Burton Powell, omnibus driver, have been REVOKED; also, the License of George Pugsley, omnibus driver, suspended for one month from this date, for breaches of the Hackney Carriage and Omnibus By-laws. The following Omnibus Licences are suspended during necessary repairs: Jasper Holder's, No. 160; James Hurst's, No. 163; James Daly's, No. 98; and Simon Purcell's, No. 155.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Court Morning Star, No. 2002.—Notice to Members.—Doctor Marshall, No. 1, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street, is appointed medical attendant to the above Society.
VALENTINE DAVIS, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WHARF AND STORES, KING-STREET.
The undersigned are instructed to announce that the terms of sales will be either cash, or one-third cash, the residue in 1, 2, or 3 years, secured by mortgage, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.
DAY OF SALE—MONDAY NEXT, 17th JULY.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

NOTICE.—Mr. FLETCHER, Dentist, No. 9, Wynyard-square, begs to give notice that he will be ABSENT from Sydney from the 5th to the 14th of August.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of MESSRS. W. LOVE and CO.
CREDITORS in this Estate will please furnish their Claims to Messrs. LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountant and Trade Assignees, 323, George-street.

THE TREASURER of the Sydney Infirmary acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a donation of £17 2s. from Mr. LEWTON, on behalf of the employés on the Great Southern and Western Railway.

MRS. LEWIS, Medicated and Sulphur Baths, 4, Bridge-st. Removed from 32, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—Billiard-room now open at the Baltic Hotel, Pitt-street. WILLIAM P. SULLIVAN.

EARLY CLOSING! EARLY CLOSING!
J. CROPLEY
hereby informs his friends and the general public that he intends closing his two old-established BOOT SHOPS, Nos. 798 and 703, George-street South, at 8 o'clock punctually, on and after this date, and he trusts that he shall receive the countenance and support of all identified with the popular movement in favour of restricted business hours.
Sydney, July 12th.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Ballot, at 4, This Day.

ESTATE of JOHN DORAN, Baker, deceased.—CREDITORS in this Estate are requested to send particulars of their claims to ABBOTT and YEOMANS, 267, George-street, Sydney, Solicitors for the Executor.

CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers, Hotel Brokers, House, Land, and Estate Agents, 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel. Established 1864.
N.B.—No connection with any other firm.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF ARTHUR GORING BRIDGER will kindly forward his ADDRESS, he may hear of something to his advantage. A. CHANDLER (late Chandler and Lomer, Photographer, 419, George-street, Sydney.

STRANGERS YET!! Please be more communicative. Address to 19 Hunter-street.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.
There will be a SERVICE held in the Exhibition Building, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock, to which the members of the Institution and the Protestant public are invited. The service will be conducted by the Rev. ZACHARY BARRY, LL.D., assisted by other ministers. Mr. CHARLES PACKER will preside at the organ.
ROBERT T. M'NEILLY, } Joint
WILLIAM H. DAVIES, } Hon. Secs.

A PUBLIC MEETING, to inaugurate a Lay Association in connection with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock. Chair to be taken by the Rev. J. B. LAUGHTON, Moderator of the General Assembly.
On behalf of the sub-committee,
ALEX. LEARMONTH.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL,
and
NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER,
of July 15th will contain—
Articles connected with Agriculture, Pastoral, and Horticulture
Natural History, Conchology, Scientific, Arts, Inventions, Engineering, and Mechanics
Political, Domestic, Social
Sporting, Turf Gossip, Latest Betting
Tales, Amusements, Charades
Latest Mining News
Social Affairs in England
Affairs in France
Music and Drama.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
Publishing Office—Hunter-street.
PRICE FOURPENCE.

PROPERTIES TO LET.
ARTHUR CUBITT'S
"CITY AND SUBURBAN HOUSE AND ESTATE REGISTER" FOR JULY,
is now ready and contains full particulars of a number of new Properties in city and suburbs, suitable for all classes of tenants. It can be obtained, FREE OF CHARGE, at the Publishing Office, 8, Bridge-street.

LONDON.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.
Mr. F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, 121, Holborn-hill, E.C.
Mr. W. M. WILLS, 28, Summer Row, Birmingham.
Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

SALES and PURCHASES of Debentures and Shares effected by CHATFIELD and SON, 59, Pitt-street.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—61, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly repayments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s., to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY
126, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
☞ ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

BARTON and MELHADO have SHARES for SALE in the undermentioned Mining Companies:—
Paxton and Holman's, Hawkins' Hill
10-acre Lease rich reefs, Green Valley
Frenchman's Claim, Carcoar
Great Western Undaunted, Hawkins' Hill
Mitchell's Creek
Tookey, New Zealand
Peak Downs.

MONEY.—Several sums to lend, on freehold security. G. C. WESTGARTH, solicitor, 134, Pitt-street.

£5000 TO LEND on City Freehold, moderate interest. Norton and Barker.

£1500 N. S. W. Government Debentures
£1500 City Corporation Debentures

20 City Bank	45 Australasian Steam
10 Commercial Bank	200 Peak Downs
40 Joint Stock Bank	100 Sydney Fire
12 Bank N. S. W.	100 N. S. W. Marine
15 Bank New Zealand	20 Hunter River Steam

FOR SALE,
FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Bank of New South Wales SHARES. Henry I. West and Co.

GENERAL Assurance, Peak Downs, City Bank SHARES for SALE. A. H. Richardson, Geo.-st.

JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES and Peak Downs for SALE. HENRY I. WEST and CO., 326, George-st.

N. S. W. DEBENTURES, Joint Stock Bank, Peak Downs, and Australasian Steam SHARES for SALE. City Bank, Gas, Illawarra, Hunter Steam, and Sydney Debentures wanted. C. Bate and Co., 165, Pitt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, Monday night, Prince of Wales Theatre or near, dark Purse, silver, 3 rings. Reward. Pierce, Wm.-st.

LOST, a small BAG, containing a Portrait. Finder please to return the same to John G. Drinkwater, Harris-street, Ultimo. Reward given.

LOST, on Tuesday evening, a green leather POCKET-BOOK, containing £1 in gold, and papers of no value to any one but the owner. Reward on the same being brought to 13, Macquarie-place.

FOUND, a portion of a Black Silk DRESS. Apply Catholic School, Abercrombie-street.

FOUND, a NEGLIGEE and LOCKET. Apply to G. R. SOTHEREN, Railway Department.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on Sunday last, at Waterloo, a Brown Terrier PUP. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to S. LOFTS, Waterloo. Any one detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted.

LECTURES.

PADDINGTON.—PROTECTION versus FREE TRADE.
Attend Mr. J. V. LAVERS'S LECTURE, THIS EVENING, at Town Hall, Paddington, 8 o'clock sharp.

BALMAIN.—INSTRUCTION given in all kinds of useful Needlework, Cutting-out, &c. Terms moderate. Apply at Robinson's Cottage, Little-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday, 12th July.

Sittings in Banco.

Before Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.

Ardill v. Brown.

This was a motion for new trial of an action for work and labour, &c., by a licensed surveyor against a squatter; in which the former had obtained a verdict.

Mr. Darley appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Buchanan in support of the verdict.

The case was tried at the last sittings for causes, in Sydney, before Mr. Justice Cheeke and a jury of four. The plaintiff's claim was for professional services. The defendant pleaded never indebted and a set-off. The set-off was for the most part admitted, and the real question to be determined was whether a balance was due to the plaintiff. The jury found this fact in defendant's favour, and awarded him £71 14s. 1d. A rule nisi for new trial had been granted by a majority of the Court (Mr. Justice Hargrave dissenting), upon the ground that the verdict was against evidence and against law as to certain three items in the plaintiff's particulars of demand. These items had reference to the preparation of a certain plan and the making of certain surveys with a view to the determination of a dispute as to boundary between the defendant and a Mr. Gardiner, the licensed occupant of an adjoining run. The charges on these three items amounted in all to £140 2s. 6d. If these had not been allowed the amount of set-off would exceed that awarded by the jury, and the plaintiff would not be entitled to anything. The substantial effect of the rule was that the plaintiff—as shown by the evidence—had not done, in an effectual manner, the work which he had been engaged to do—consequently that he had rendered no actual service to defendant upon which the verdict could be sustained. The plaintiff, it was urged, had been engaged to make the surveys and plan in question, for settlement of disputes as to boundary and improvements, &c., between the defendant and Gardiner. He was bound to make his survey and prepare his plan in such a manner as fully to serve the purpose intended, and in express accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the regulations under the Crown Lands Occupation Act; but it had been shown by the evidence of the Surveyor-General, and of a principal officer of his department, that the plan sent in, and the apparent surveys on which it was made, were not of this character, and would, but for other evidence in the office, have been useless (according to the above-mentioned requirements) for the settlement of the dispute. In reply to this, it was urged that the plaintiff had been employed by the defendant; that he had done the work for which he was so employed—that its results had, in fact been, or could be, made available; and that plaintiff's right to recover could not be affected by any rule, practice, or requirements of the Survey Office, or by the opinions of any officers of that department. Also, that the jury having found for the plaintiff with all the facts before them, their verdict ought not to be disturbed.

The Court sustained the verdict. The Chief Justice could not, he said, but be of opinion that the plan was useless for the purpose for which it had been ordered, and that this fact was established by the evidence. He did not, however, feel so strongly that the verdict was absolutely wrong upon this point as that the case ought to be sent to a second jury, especially as it would appear that the plan might be perfected by work actually done; as the jury had found their verdict with all the facts before them, and after having been properly directed as to the law; as the Judge who tried the case was not dissatisfied with such verdict; and as it was not quite clear but that the plans, &c., had been required and used for other purposes than the settlement of the dispute as to boundary. Mr. Justice Hargrave thought that the verdict was quite right. The plaintiff's claim was for surveys actually made. There was abundant evidence that he had done this work. It was not pretended that it had been done wrong, and it had been greatly to the advantage of the defendant. The approval or disapproval of the Lands Department was quite immaterial. It was sufficient to make out the claim of a surveyor that he should be shown to have done the work which he had been employed to do. Mr. Justice Cheeke could not say that the verdict, as it stood, was wrong, and should have been equally unable to say that it was wrong if it had been the other way. The jury had given their verdict with all the facts before them, and after having been fully directed by himself as to the law. It was just a question of credibility; and it seemed probable to him that the jury had decided against the defendant because the latter had, in their opinion, gone too far by denying all the plaintiff's allegations.

Rule discharged with costs.

DEMURRER.

Dibbs v. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company.

In this case there were cross demurrers—to the declaration, to a plea, and to a replication.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Henry Stephen appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Darley for the defendants; the demurrers being argued by the Attorney-General and Sir William Manning.

The declaration was upon an agreement by charter party that plaintiff's ship, the Clara Hargraves, being tight, stanch, and strong, well manned and found, and every way fitted for the voyage, should, with all convenient speed, on or before the 23rd November, 1870, proceed to Manila, with liberty to call at Newcastle, and being light, stanch, &c., at Manila, to the satisfaction of the charterer's agents, should receive on board, not exceeding 500 tons of sugar, to be brought alongside by defendants' agents, and therewith return to Sydney direct, payment to be made of £2 per ton freight, &c. It was averred that the vessel had, according to the terms of the charter party, proceeded to Manila, and that plaintiff had done all things necessary on his part to entitle him to have the cargo agreed for, but that defendants had not performed their part of the agreement, whereby plaintiff had lost his freight, and the ship had been compelled to return to Sydney in ballast. To this declaration the defendants had pleaded (among other things) that the plaintiff's vessel was not tight, stanch, or strong, &c., to the satisfaction of the defendants' agents at Manila, as she was required to be, but on the contrary such agents were not satisfied of her being so, and had expressed their dissatisfaction. To this plea plaintiff had replied that the vessel was tight, stanch, and strong, &c., at Manila, and that the dissatisfaction of defendants' agents in this respect had been unreasonable, improper, and capricious. The plaintiff demurred to the before-mentioned plea, contending that the agreement by the charter party that the vessel should be tight, stanch, strong, &c., to the satisfaction of the defendants' agents, was an independent agreement, and not a condition precedent to the fulfilment by the defendants of their promise to load her, and that the plea was bad for not averring that the object of the voyage was frustrated by reason of the alleged breach of agreement by the plaintiff. The defendants maintained that this plea was good, and demurred to the declaration, contending that it was bad in substance because it was not alleged as a fact that the ship was tight, stanch, and strong, &c., to the satisfaction of the defendants' agents; and because such satisfaction was, by the charter party, made a condition precedent to the loading of the ship. The replication was demurred to upon the grounds, first, that inasmuch as it was not alleged that defendants were any parties to the alleged unreasonable improper and capricious conduct of their agents, they were in no respect affected thereby. Secondly, that such replication was a departure from the declaration, inasmuch as the alleged excuse for the non-performance of a condition precedent should have been alleged in such declaration. The question of law substantially at issue on this demurrer was, whether by the terms of the charter party declared upon it was made a condition precedent to the plaintiff's right to a cargo from Manila (and to his maintaining an action against defendants for not having provided such cargo), that his vessel should be tight, stanch, and strong, &c., to the satisfaction of the defendants' agents at that port.

The argument was not concluded.

In Chambers.

Before Mr. Justice Faucett.

Lane v. The Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of Goulburn.

In this case (an action for wages and wrongful dismissal of plaintiff from the office of Town Clerk), which was tried on the 8th, 9th, and 12th of June last, and in which the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £18 6s. 3d., an application was, on 24th June, made in Chambers, on an order *nisi*, to show cause why a certificate for costs should not be granted.

Mr. Buchanan appeared for the plaintiff in support of the application; and Mr. Davis, for defendant, showed cause against it.

Mr. Davis took two preliminary objections—1st, that his Honor, at the trial, having declined to grant a certificate, had no power now to grant it; and 2nd, that no evidence by affidavits or otherwise, other than what was before his Honor at the trial, could be used on the application.

His Honor overruled both objections. As to the first objection, it had, he said, been decided by the full Court, in Cobcroft v. Clark, on 19th June, 1861, that a judge could grant a certificate for costs after having first refused it. As to the second objection, his Honor decided that, in applications of this kind, circumstances not appearing at the trial might be brought forward.

The matter was then argued at length, affidavits being used on both sides, and his Honor reserved his decision.

His Honor, to-day, delivered his decision, granting to the plaintiff a certificate for costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of James Cook, a single meeting. Insolvent amended part of his schedule. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Francis Peachel, a single meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of Frederick C. Howard, a single meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Thomas H. Hart, a single meeting. Insolvent amended part D of his schedule. One debt was proved.

In the estate of John Hardwick, a third meeting. Four debts were proved, and the meeting was adjourned until the 2nd August.

In the estate of Francis Brogan, a single meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of Charles P. Pickering, a single meeting. Insolvent added to part D of his schedule. Five debts were proved. Directions proposed were not carried.

In the estate of Thomas Field, a first meeting. Five debts were proved.

In the estate of W. G. O'Neill, an adjourned single meeting. Two debts were proved, and the meeting was further adjourned until the 14th.

SURRENDERS.

John Henry Watson, of Queanbeyan, labourer. Liabilities, £17 19s. 9d. Assets, £3. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Gordon, of Tomago, out of business, late of New Lambton, licensed publican. Liabilities, £43 1s. 5d. Assets, £11 5s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Henri Labat, of Macquarie-place, Sydney, commission agent. Liabilities, £309 14s. 5d. Assets, £19 10s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Compulsory sequestration, rule nisi returnable, Fesq and Birrell v. Isidore Leger. Francis Matthew Doyle v. James Tobias Ryan. Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates:—1. Estate of Frank William Lewis an amended first plan dividend 5s. 1 7-16d. in the £. 2. Estate of Lyall Scott, a first plan dividend 1s. 2¾d. in the £. 3. Estate of Richard Hinde Fox Kemp, a first plan dividend 1s. 6¾d. in the £. 4. Estate of Edward Hunt, a second plan dividend 11 9-16d. in the £, in addition to a first dividend of 1s. 8¼d. in the £. 5. Estate of William Collins, a second account current, showing the disposal of the realised assets. Estates of Edward Gray and Charles Henry Manton, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. Estate of John Starr, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors, adjourned from the 6th instant. Official assignees to be heard on list of estates six months or more in arrear in which no plan or account current has been filed under rule 9 in insolvency. In re Robert Ingall, application by insolvent for an allowance, adjourned from the 10th instant. Estate of Samuel Bell, William Nunn, William Cornelius Uhr, Joseph Youdale, for ratification or otherwise directions of creditors.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Hare Atkinson, adjourned single from the 11th instant.

Friday, 14th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Lancashire Harris, adjourned single from the 16th ultimo. Emily Pearson, second meeting; James Goldsmith, second meeting; Albert Gustavus Gyulay, first meeting; John William Wallace Campbell, first meeting; John Britty North, adjourned single from the 7th instant. W. G. O'Neill, adjourned single from the 12th instant.

Friday, 14th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Richard Flook, first or only meeting, at Bathurst; Edwin Winton, first or only meeting, at Bathurst; Bernard Bryan, second meeting, at Bathurst.

Monday, 17th July.—Vacation begins.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 1st August, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Richard George Underwood, John Richard Yorke, Daniel Dougherty, Thomas Kirwan, John Churchill, Gustav Waigenheim, William Johnstone, adjourned from the 4th of July last.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Mayor, and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Macintosh, Kippax, Levy, Hughes, and Curran.

Ten persons were fined for drunkenness or for using obscene language, or for disorderly conduct.

Henry Sampson, charged with cruelly beating a dog, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 60s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Robert Watts, 8, was brought before the Court by constable Colquhoun, who last night apprehended him on a warrant issued on the complaint of Jane Watts, his mother, in which she swore that he (Robert Watts), her son, of the age of eight years and three months, "is found wandering about with reputed thieves." The constable did not say where he found the boy. The mother said that she is a widow and lives by washing; when she leaves home the boy goes out, and gets into the company of reputed thieves; she has no control over him. In reply to a question from the Bench, whether she thought the Randwick Asylum or the Vernon would be the proper place for her child, she preferred the latter. Mr. Richard Johnson, *amicus curiæ*, suggested to the Court that notwithstanding the mother's strange preference for the Vernon as a home for her boy, it would be ruinous to the child to send him there—even if the evidence came up to the requirements of the Act, of which, however, it falls short. Mr. Levy said that it was impossible for so young a child to exercise any discriminating power in reference to the character of the company he fell in with in the street—that the mother must have totally neglected her duty if (which he could not believe) she really has no control over a child of such tender years, and has shown a great want of feeling in wishing to send him on board the Vernon—an act of cruelty to which he for one would not be a party. Mr. Macintosh said that it is complete nonsense for a mother to pretend that she has no control over a boy of eight years of age. The colony is disgraced by the great number of parents who endeavour to throw the maintenance of their children upon the public by bringing them before the Police Bench in order to have them transferred to the Vernon, or some such institution. He would throw every possible obstacle in the way of such disreputable conduct. The mother said that she would take the boy home, and try what she could do. The poor little fellow, who rushed to his mother, and clung to her, as soon as he was brought out of the dock, and wept as if his heart would break while the inquiry proceeded, was highly delighted when the magistrates told him to go home with his mother and be a good boy.

On the summons paper were thirteen cases, of which three were dismissed and two were not prosecuted. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Weights, conducted by Mr. Cory, George Butlin was fined 15s. for having three light weights. Arthur Ginnery was fined 25s. for five light weights, Stephen Shaw was fined 10s. for two light weights, and David Mason was fined 5s. for one light weight, and 20s. for an unjust weighing-machine in each case, with the addition of 10s. 6d. professional costs. Bryant v. Brownlee, and Lord v. Gleeson, were assault cases, in which one defendant was fined 5s., and the other 2s. 6d. In Steffanoni v. Thornton, to recover possession of a dog, an order was made for its delivery upon payment of a sum due for its keep.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Messrs. Brown, Josephson, Lester, and Spence.

Four drunkards were fined in the usual penalty. John Healy was punished for making use of obscene language in Charlotte-place.

Edwin Tunks pleaded guilty to assaulting Robert Glynn, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s.; in default, one month's imprisonment.

Thomas Macguire, brought up for protection, was sent to the Benevolent Asylum.

Kate Sullivan was sent to gaol for seven days for riotous behaviour in Phillip-street.

Hugh Vaughan, alias Yeo, was charged, on suspicion, of stealing £2, the property of Mr. Smith. Prisoner was arrested at Gray's boarding-house yesterday, by detective Abbot. Discharged.

Summons Sheet.—There were twenty-five cases on the sheet. A number of persons were fined in various penalties for allowing animals to stray in the public streets. Joseph D. Harris, charged with keeping his licensed house open for the sale of liquor on Sunday, the 2nd July, was fined the usual penalty. Frances Cowell, James Jessett, Benjamin Yeend, Sarah E. M'Glone, Francis Norris, and John W. Wheeler were fined for similar offences. Frederick Bowler was fined 1s., with 5s. 6d. costs, for being found leaving the Royal Oak Hotel at prohibited hours, with liquor in his possession. Henry Clagg was punished for trading on Sunday. Mrs. Bird was fined 2s. 6d., with 2s. 6d. costs, for hanging clothes in a public lane, to the annoyance of passengers. Alexander Adam was fined for keeping on his wrong side with an omnibus. Edwin M'Mahon was ordered to pay a penalty of 2s. 6d., with 2s. 6d. costs, for conveying part of the carcase of a newly-slaughtered animal without a sufficient covering.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Accidentally Drowned.—Yesterday forenoon, the City Coroner held, at the Wheelwrights' Arms, Petersham, an inquest, touching the death of a boy named Daniel Blondin Sivyer, whose body was found, early in the forenoon of the preceding day, in a well on his father's premises. Frederick John Sivyer deposed that he was a brickmaker, residing at Petersham; the deceased was his son; he was seven years and one month old, and a native of Newcastle, N.S.W.; witness and his family had lived for eighteen months in the house were deceased's body was then lying; there was a well in the yard belonging to the premises occupied by witness, which at the present time contained eight feet of water; it was an open well having a raised box, about eighteen inches high on the top of it, but no lid; the deceased was his youngest child; when witness left home on Tuesday, at a quarter-past 6 o'clock, deceased was in bed, as was also his wife (who was unwell, suffering from a bad leg), his daughter, aged 13 years, and another son, aged 11; as witness was returning home, about half-past 8 o'clock, to his breakfast, he met his daughter Mary, who asked him if he had seen Dan (meaning the deceased); witness said that he had not; she told him that she had been looking for him in every place, and could not find him; she also told him that a string he had been playing with was lying alongside the well; from that witness imagined that deceased must be in the well and ran home; the place where his daughter met him was about thirty yards from home; as soon as he got home, he went through the house, saw that his wife was still in bed, and got the clothes-prop, which he put down the well; he felt there was something at the bottom which he could move with the prop; before he had got to the well with the stick he observed a plaything of deceased consisting of a long piece of twine, attached to the iron lid of some vessel, hanging down the well and partly outside; he took the clothes-prop out of the well and attached thereto a garden rake, which he securely tied and introduced into the well; with this he caught something at the bottom which he drew to the surface, his daughter Mary being then present; he noticed that what he had brought to the surface was the body of his son "Dan;" he got his clothes off; he was dressed and had his shoes on; he appeared quite dead; he immediately sent for a doctor, and the body was seen by Dr. Bedford about half an hour afterwards; but, before he saw it, means had been employed to restore animation without success; he could not say how long deceased had been in the water before he recovered him; but no more than a quarter of an hour elapsed from the time his daughter told him; witness was not aware that he had been in the habit of playing about the well; his other son, aged 11 years, was in front of the house when he got home, but he could give him no information about his brother Dan—he said he had not seen him; Mr. Drake was the landlord of the premises; witness had frequently asked him for a lid for the well, as he considered the well to be dangerous in its present state; Mr. Drake promised to put a lid on the well, but had omitted to do so. Mary Sivyer deposed that she was thirteen years of age, and resided at Petersham with her parents; her mother was confined to her bed; deceased got up about twenty-five minutes to 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, went to his mother's bed, where she dressed him, and then to the yard in which the well was situated, to play; Dan went to the yard by himself, his eldest brother being at that time in front of the house on the Parramatta road playing; witness was then in the kitchen preparing breakfast; when she saw her brother Dan in the yard he was playing by running round the clothes-line, between the house and the well, drawing a string with a tin lid attached after him; about a quarter of an hour after that the time being then a quarter-past 8 o'clock, witness went to the yard to bring him in to get his breakfast, but could not see anything of him; she saw the line he had been playing with half in the well and half out; his eldest brother was still playing in front of the house, and had never entered the yard from the time Dan went into it, till she missed him; she then went to her father, whom she met coming home. The further evidence of this witness is merely corroborative of that given by her father. Dr. Bedford gave it as his opinion that death had resulted from suffocation by drowning. The only external mark of violence found by him was an old scratch on the nose. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned." A rider to the following effect was appended by the jurymen to the depositions taken at the inquest—"That, in their opinion, the practice of leaving wells open, especially where there are young children, is highly dangerous, and should be discontinued."

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of this society was held last night in the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange. On the motion of Mr. Senior, Mr. Bedford, surgeon, was called to the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Catlett) read the minutes of last meeting, and they were confirmed.

A ballot was taken for the election of new members. The Chairman announced that Mr. Thomas Hale and Mr. William Forlonge had been duly elected. Mr. Alfred Fairfax was nominated for membership.

MAGNETIC VARIATIONS.

Mr. H. C. Russell, B.A. (Government Astronomer), read the following observations on Magnetic Variations:—

"From the foundation of the colony up to 1864, observations on the variations of the magnet at Sydney had generally shown a gradual increase of easterly variation; it then appeared that the maximum had been reached, and westerly motion had begun. Subsequent investigation has shown that such is the case, and that the westerly motion is at about the same rate as the easterly motion had been.

"I purpose stating briefly our present knowledge on this subject, and putting the information already obtained in a form easily accessible, so that all who are interested in the magnetic variations at any particular time may be able at once to see if there are any records of the period, and what is the probable value to be given to them; and if none are recorded, then to find from the general curve the probable variation. It will of course be understood that the curve only gives the probable direction, and is formed by drawing lines from the several observed points when they are marked on the map.

From what is to be shown presently, it will appear that the common practice of taking the average annual variation between two periods, and thence calculating the variation at another period, is by no means a safe one; and to assume that because the variation at Sydney has changed from an easterly to a westerly motion, therefore the same change has taken place all over Australia, would be contrary to experience in other parts of the world.

"From the observations which have been made at London and Paris, since 1580, it appears that although the variation at the two places was decreasing, and the magnetic coincided with the true meridian at London in 1657, the same coincidence did not take place at Paris until 1669, or 12 years later. A similar difference is noticeable here, for while the easterly increase ceased in Sydney in 1858-9, it did not cease at Melbourne until 1867 (8 years).

"It has also been shown that in Europe the variation may alter as much as 18' in one year, and at other times alter only 45' in 35 years, or 1¼'; at London the annual change of variation became gradually accelerated from 7½' per annum in 1580, to 13½' in 1723, and yet during this period, viz, at 1657, the line of no variation was passed.

"Again, in 1784 the variation at St. Petersburg ceased to move to the west, at Paris the same thing did not take place until 1814, and at London until 1819, showing that the progress of the change in the western variation, is from east to west, or that the change begins at the eastern station, a fact which so far has been borne out here; the change at Sydney being 8 years in advance of Melbourne, and since this distance 6½° of longitude took 8 years, it is probable that about Wentworth the variation has still an easterly increase.

"It thus appears that in the Northern Hemisphere, 35 years elapsed from the time greatest west variation was reached at St. Petersburg till the same thing took place in London, which is 30° to the west, and here 50 years passed between the change at London and (making allowance for the difference of position with regard to the North Pole) Sydney 29 west. The decrease of variation and peculiarity of the Sydney curve from 1813 to 1823 was preceded by a similar motion of the magnet at London from 1722 to 1773, so it would appear that great changes in the magnetic variation take place at London from 50 to 70 years in advance of Sydney, although the passing disturbances are simultaneous.

"We are indebted to the Rev. W. B. Clarke for making the first list of magnetic variations determined at Sydney and Parramatta, and publishing it in the "Australian Almanac" for 1868.

"The first determination of the variation in Australia which I find recorded, was made by Captain Cook at Botany Bay, on 29th April, 1770. He then made it 11·3' east. There can be no doubt from subsequent observations that this result is considerably in error—probably too large by nearly 3°. In 1788, Lieutenant Shutland, then in command of the Alexander, transport, made the variation 8·6' east—a result which is probably too small by about half a degree. In 1793, Brewster made it 8·46' east. In 1803, Flinders made it 8·51' east; the longitude, latitude, and other results obtained by this observer are so good that I am inclined to place much reliance upon this result (Flinders, vol. 1, p. 239). Brewster again, in 1813, observed at Parramatta, and the result corrected to Sydney by the difference between the two places, 8·51'34", or a change of 34 seconds in a period of ten years. Captain P. P. King, in his voyage to Australia in 1817, made the variation at Sydney 8·42 east. Surveyor-General Oxley, in April, 1818, after determining the position of Macquarie Lighthouse, South Head, states that all the bearings are magnetic, and the variation 9° east. This is probably only an approximate result. Rowe, in 1822, made it 9·6' east, but the three determinations made by this observer during the same visit to Sydney differed nearly 2°, or from 8·40' to upwards of 10°.

"Brewster, in 1822, during the month of October, made the variation 8 47'48". Up to this date the time of day when the observations were taken is not stated by any of the observers, there is, therefore, an uncertainty amounting to several minutes of arc in all the results.

"In 1823, Mr. Rumker, at Parramatta, made the variation at noon in April, 8° 47' 41" east, which corrected to Sydney is 8° 51' 41", this result was obtained with a small magnetic transit by Dollond. The transit could be converted at will to a telescope for observing the sun on the meridian, or a microscope to observe the end of the magnet. The supports of the transit turned on an azimuth circle, and the true meridian was obtained by making the wire bisect the sun at the instant of meridian passage, noting the reading of the azimuth circle. Changing the instrument to a microscope and observing the magnet, a second reading, giving the magnetic meridian, and the difference by taking one from the other, the variation. In 1823, probably with the same instrument, Sir Thomas Brisbane made it 8° 45' in Sydney, the date is not given.

Brewster, 1824, during January and February, made it 8° 56' east. Dunlop, astronomer at Parramatta, at noon in April, made it, when corrected to Sydney 9° 3' 4" east for 1825, and 9° 21' 7" east for September, 1832. In 1841, Sir J. C. Ross made the variation on Garden Island (Sydney Harbour), 9° 57' 19" east (vol. 2 page 41), being a mean of results obtained from 21st to the 28th July that year; there is strong probability that this is a misprint for 9° 27' 19", for two reasons, first because the first result does not agree with any other results, and because a few pages further on he gives the variation as 9° 12' east at 33° 52' south latitude, and 154° 8' east longitude—that is 3 degrees east of Sydney less than at Sydney—while the variation increases to the eastward of Sydney; assuming 9° 27' 19" to be the correct result, it agrees very well with those of Dunlop and Admiral King.

"Blackwood, in February, 1844, made it 9·25' east. Admiral King, at Parramatta, using the same instrument that Dunlop and Rumker had used, made it, when corrected to Sydney, 9·42'52" east at noon in April, 1851, and 9·47'56" noon in April, 1851. Captain Denham, in 1857, made it 10°, in 1858 the same; and the ship Novara, in 1859, 9 59'54", in December.

"Government Astronomer, 1864, 9·49'4 East
1866, 9·42'54 ,,
1867, 9·40'40 ,,
1870, 9·36'36 ,,
1871, 9·35'0 ,, February.

"By projecting the whole of these results, except the two first, on a map, it is at once evident that some of the observations must have been in error, especially from 1813 to 1823, and again in 1841 and 1864. Between King and Oxley, though only a year apart in time, the difference is 18'; and between Rowe and Sir Thomas Brisbane there is a difference of 21', though only a year apart; and there are two intermediate results, both of which are probably good. In 1841 it is evident that the assumed variation is the true one, and the same with 1864.

"A mere inspection of the curve from 1813 to 1823, combined with the fact that a mean of the different results then obtained would put the curve just where we might expect it, about 8·50', would seem to indicate that the curve should be so drawn; but, looking to the action of magnetic force in the North, it appears that this is a period of change in amount and direction of magnetic force there, and probably here also. It was during this period, from 1814 to 1819, that the needle attained its western extreme variation in Paris and London, at the same time that the variation at St. Petersburg scarcely varied, and also where our most trustworthy results for Sydney begin. It is noteworthy, also, that from 1793 to 1813 very little change in variation seems to have taken place at Sydney, while from 1784 to 1819, as before remarked, little or no change took place at St. Petersburg. I think, therefore, it is better to retain the present curve, even though it appears irregular; for there are the satisfactory results of five observers for its present position, and only two for changing it—one of these had in all probability no delicate instrument to determine the variation, and the other obtained three most unsatisfactory results.

"At the present time (July, 1871) the variation at Sydney is 9·35 East, and the same variation would be found all along the line joining Sydney and Cooma. Lines drawn on the map of the colony parallel to this, represent lines of equal variation throughout their length, approximate places one degree of longitude from each other will differ 21' in variation, the variation decreasing to westward.

"In other words, the variation is 21' less for every fifty-eight miles westward of Sydney.

"The greatest diurnal range of the magnet occurs in June and July, and amounts to 0·5½'—0·3½' East of true direction at 8 a.m., and '2 West at 2 p.m.

"As a general rule, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. is the best time to take the variation, or get the true magnetic medium, because at that time the magnet is quieter and deviates less than at any other time in the day.

"Tables 2 to 13.—I have represented the average direction of the magnet at each hour of the day in each month of the year. The curves are formed from the results of hourly observations, taken at Hobart Town from 1841 to 1848, and published in the 'Philosophical Society's Transactions for 1851' (paper by Lieut.-Colonel Edward Sabine, R.A.). From a number of hourly observations made here, I find the magnet follows a similar curve, and I have given the results, because they will be useful to indicate the best time to take the variation; and in cases where the variation can only be observed at a particular time in the day, will afford the approximate correction necessary to reduce the observation to the true magnetic direction. As the results are the averages for each month, they represent the direction for the middle of the month; the curve for any other time may be obtained by taking a position between the preceding and following curves, nearer to one or the other in proportion to the number of days it is from them.

"The black line through each of the curves marked 'variation' is supposed to represent the mean direction of the magnet for any year, and the curve shows the daily excursions of the needle east and west of that line. There is a very remarkable feature in these curves, which, although it has been explained, I may perhaps be excused for briefly alluding to here, because the curves show it so plainly. It is obviously a periodical affection, and one which observation has shown to be common to the whole globe, which has a year for its cycle, and whose semi-annual epochs coincide very nearly with the equinoxes.

"From April to September, when the sun is north of the Equator, the magnet during the hours of the forenoon, points to the east of its annual mean direction; and from October to March, when the sun is south of the Equator, the magnet during the hours of the forenoon, points to the west of its mean annual direction. During the months of March and September, when the sun is on or near the Equator, it will be seen that the diurnal excursions of the needle are smaller than at any other time.

"Before leaving these curves, one other feature may be pointed out, viz., that except during the month of April, when the magnet scarcely deviates from true direction from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., the magnet takes the position of no deviation once during the forenoon; for January, the average time is five minutes past 11 a.m.; February, five minutes past noon; March, twenty minutes past 11 a.m.; May, fifty minutes past 11 a.m.; June, thirty-three minutes past 11 a.m.; July, thirty-three minutes past 11 a.m.; August, 11 a.m.; September, forty-five minutes past 9 a.m.; October, ten minutes past 11 a.m.; November, ten minutes past 11 a.m.; December, twenty-eight minutes past 11 a.m. It is however, noteworthy, that except September and October, the magnet at these times is moving rapidly, and a small difference in time makes a large error in direction."

The paper was illustrated by several very carefully prepared diagrams. On one was projected the whole of the magnetic variations recorded in Sydney from the earliest period of the colony; and twelve others showed the average diurnal direction of the magnetic needle at Sydney for each month of the year.

DEVIATION OF COMPASSES IN IRON SHIPS.

The Rev. W. Scott, M.A., read the following remarks on this subject:—

"The remarks which I propose to make on the deviations of ships' compasses lay no claim to originality, and are, therefore, scarcely fitted to be read before such a society as ours; but as the attention of many has lately been directed to the subject by the loss of two ships sailing from Australian ports, I have thought it desirable to lay before the public, through the instrumentality of the Royal Society, certain well-ascertained and long-known truths respecting the operation of the iron in ships on their compasses. These truths, however well known to those who have made magnetism a study, are not generally known to the community at large, nor perhaps to many owners and commanders of iron steamers. Some eighteen years since, I entered very fully into the subject, in consequence of a very ingenious friend having devoted a great amount of time and skill to the construction of a compass which should give correct indications, independently of the iron by which it might be surrounded. The result of my investigations was this: that, although a compass might be constructed which, by the aid of auxiliary magnets, would act correctly in a particular ship, in a particular latitude, and under particular circumstances, yet, that such a compass could not be relied on under different circumstances and in a different latitude. Indeed, the invention of a compass which can be relied on under all circumstances is, in my opinion, as impossible as the discovery of perpetual motion.

"In treating of compass deviations there are two main points to be considered:—I. The permanent magnetism of the iron in the ship. II. The induced magnetism of the same.

"I. Every iron ship when it comes out of dock has acquired a certain magnetic polarity. That is to say, many portions of the iron used in its construction, as well as of the machinery, have been actually converted into magnets. This is no mere theoretical assertion, but a truth which can easily be verified by experiment. The magnet of the compass is, therefore, acted on by a great number of magnets in various positions, all, or nearly all, tending more or less to draw it away from its true direction. Now it is always possible, though it may be difficult, to place two magnets in such positions as to produce just the opposite deviation to that produced by all these magnets. The two magnets thus placed will destroy the deviation, and so render the compass correct so far as the permanent magnetism of the ship is concerned.

"II. But again, the earth's magnetism converts every particle of iron in the ship into a temporary magnet. Thus the compass is acted upon by an infinite number of little magnets, every one of which points in the direction of the dipping needle in whatever position the ship may be. Now it is possible to place a mass of soft iron in such a position and at such a distance from the compass as to produce, by its induced magnetism, an effect exactly opposite to that produced by all the induced magnets above mentioned. This mass of iron need not be enormously large; because, however small it may be as compared with all the iron in the ship, the disproportion may be compensated by bringing it nearer to the compass, since its action on the compass varies inversely as the square of its distance.

"It appears, therefore, that if the so-called permanent magnetism of the iron in the ship were really permanent, and the quantity and arrangement of the iron remained unaltered, the effect of the permanent magnetism could be neutralised by magnets, and that of the induced magnetism by a mass of iron properly placed.

"This method was adopted and, I believe, with considerable success by Mr. Airy, Astronomer Royal, at least twenty years ago. I am unable to say whether or not it is still employed in the Royal Navy, and with what success. Theoretically it is almost perfect; why then should it not be so practically? For two reasons:—

"1. The magnetism of a ship is not truly permanent. If a ship is built with its head in one direction, and is afterwards taken into dock for repairs, and remains there with its head in a different direction, the magnetic polarity of its parts is certain to undergo a considerable change. Not only is this the case, but even the continued action of the engines, and even the shocks received by the ship from the waves which it encounters (especially when heading in a different direction from that in which it was built), will change its polarity, and thus the magnets employed to correct the permanent magnetism of the ship before it left the port, will not produce that effect after it has been some time at sea.

"2. The induced magnetism of the ship, though less liable to change when once corrected, will be changed if a considerable quantity of iron cargo is taken on board or discharged. It is of little use, moreover, to correct one of two evils if the other remains uncorrected. It is for these reasons probably that the mode of correcting by means of magnets and soft iron has not been more generally adopted. Yet this mode of correction is the only really scientific method that has ever been discovered. Some have thought it possible in some way to insulate the compass, so that the action of the ship's magnetism should be shut off from it; they did not perceive that, if it were possible to insulate the compass, the effect of the earth's magnetism would also be excluded, the magnet would lose all its directive power, and so the compass would cease to be of any service.

"The method commonly adopted is to determine the deviations of the standard compass before the ship leaves the port, and to furnish the commander with a table of corrections to be applied to the compass course for every direction in which the ship may be heading. Such a table is easily obtained by the process of "swinging" the ship, as it is called; and for short voyages, where there is no great change in the magnetic latitude, this method is very serviceable; but it must be remembered, as I stated before, that the permanent magnetism is not truly permanent, but may undergo great changes in the course of a voyage, and that the induced magnetism changes with every change in the magnetic latitude.

"I once superintended the swinging of a ship in this port, and drew out a table of corrections, but was afterwards informed that, although my corrections answered for a while, they were not of much use after the ship had gone a considerable distance from Sydney.

"If, then, it is impossible to shut out or counteract the effect of the ship's magnetism, what are we to do?

"Shall we give it up and take our chance of being wrecked, or return to the primitive method of steering by the sun and stars? When we cannot face a difficulty, the wisest course is to avoid it. In this case the farther we go from the enemy the safer we are from his attacks; the farther we place our compass from the magnetic influences which disturb it, the less will it be disturbed. The numberless little magnets, of which an iron ship may be said to be composed, will have a certain centre of force. That is to say their combined efforts will be the same as if they were all collected at some one point. It may be impossible to say exactly where that point is, and its position may be different for different localities, and for different positions of the ship; certainly it need not be, as one of the old writers on the subject supposed, at the centre of gravity of the iron; but it will be in all probability well within the body of the ship, probably not very far from the centre; and the further we can place our compass from that point, the less will it be affected. If we could find that centre and place the compass at some considerable distance directly over it, the deviations would be very small; of this at all events we may be very sure, that the higher we place the compass and the further from the magnetic centre the less will it be influenced. But here we are met by a practical difficulty. It is inconvenient to place the standard compass at a great height above a ship's deck, on account of the increased oscillation, and of the difficulty of referring to it from time to time, and of taking observations of the sun's azimuth. Much, however, may be done by a judicious selection of the place of the standard compass. By placing it far aft and at a considerable height, the deviations may be reduced within moderate limits; still they may be something serious, and it will be the undoubted duty of the commander to take every opportunity of determining them.

"Now there are two well-known methods of determining these deviations. First, by swinging the ship in port, and secondly by azimuth bearings of the rising and setting sun at sea. The process of swinging a ship is very simple. The ship is moored in a position from whence some distant object, of which the true bearing is known, can be distinctly seen. She is then slowly brought round, so as to make her head point successively to every point of the compass. In each position the bearing of the distant object is observed with the standard compass, and the difference between the compass bearing and the true bearing is the deviation required.

"A ship provided with a table of deviations thus obtained is prepared to commence her voyage. But this is not enough. As she changes her latitude, even if no other changes take place, there will be changes in her induced magnetism; so that deviations determined for one place will not hold true for another. It becomes necessary then to determine the deviations by observing the rising or setting sun.

"The compass bearing of the sun is observed at sunrise and sunset; this, corrected for local variation, should give the sun's azimuth; the difference between the azimuth thus obtained and the true azimuth is the deviation of the compass for the direction in which the ship was heading at the time of the observation.

"If such observations as these were made from time to time, as opportunity offered, there would be no danger of a ship being lost owing to compass errors; for those errors do not undergo sudden and violent changes, except perhaps in the case of a ship being struck by lightning; so that if the sun should not be visible for some days, the previous determinations may be relied on with sufficient accuracy; only care must be taken to err on the cautious rather than on the confident side. Thus, a ship at no great distance from land, should steer a course somewhat off the shore, so as to compensate for any unknown change in the deviation.

"In many iron ships, as I believe in those belonging to the P. and O. Company, these necessary precautions are attended to, and with the natural results. We never, I believe, hear of any such ships running aground through errors in their compasses. In many others, these precautions are neglected and so the ships are lost. With regard to such cases, I think, all disinterested persons will agree in saying that the commander who goes to sea without a proper knowledge of his compass deviations at the port of departure, and a careful determination of them during his voyage, and who thereby loses his ship, and the lives of those on board, is as guilty in regard to such loss as the engine-driver on a railway, who, by the wilful neglect of a necessary precaution, causes a train to run off the line, or to meet with any other calamity which a proper discharge of his duty would have prevented.

"In conclusion, I wish to suggest that it would be well to determine experimentally, for every iron ship, the particular points at which the compass deviations are the smallest. It would be easy to do this by mounting several compasses at different selected places, and ascertaining their deviations in the ordinary way. If it were found that one deviated less than the others, there would be certain evidence that the position of that compass was the best, and that position should be selected for the standard compass."

Mr. Charles Moore moved, and Mr. William Tunks, M.L.A., seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Russell and the Rev. W. Scott, for their very valuable papers. Mr. Moore asked for information on the subject of local variation of the compass arising from the ferruginous composition of rocks; and Mr. Tunks called attention to the diurnal variations of the compass, which were shewn in different months of the year to be very considerable, while in others they were small. He hoped that the charts would be published.

Mr. Russell explained that the magnetic survey of the colony had not yet been carried out, but he was doing the utmost he could to get on with it. Some observations made by Mr. Smalley near Mount Wingen indicated very great local disturbance. No general rule could be laid down for cases such as that, but the observer must use his own judgment and knowledge on the subject. It was found that when the sun was to the north of the Equator, the morning variation was to the east, and when south of the Equator the variation in the forenoon was to the west. The variation was very much greater in the day than during the night. When the sun was on the Equator, during March and September, the variation was so small as not to affect an ordinary survey.

The vote of thanks was very cordially agreed to, and, having been acknowledged, the meeting separated.

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

Peel River.—A week or so ago (says the *Tamworth Examiner* of Saturday), a party of miners, engaged on Price's Reef, Bowling Alley Point, struck gold in an abandoned shaft on the above reef, and got out seven tons and a-half of stone as a prospect. On being crushed, it averaged a little over four ounces to the ton, with a good thickness of reef. They are now getting out stone very much richer. On the alluvial diggings a party of two, mining near Mr. C. A. Wright's, unearthed a nugget of three ounces, and one of one ounce. The miners generally, at the Point, are reported to be doing pretty well. We learn that a party of Victorian miners have purchased the machine formerly belonging to Mr. M'Ilveen, situated about a mile from Mr. Wright's store, and purpose working the Alliance Reef, from which they have already obtained very satisfactory prospects. Some of the proprietors have sent to Victoria for their mates, and it is believed that ere long the returns from this reef will surprise those who abandoned it a few years ago. We hear that Stewart and Stevens' party have again struck gold in their claim. This claim, it will be remembered, is the one in which Tomison and party obtained so much gold in past years.

Currajong.—Writing on the 7th instant the correspondent of the *Forbes Times* reports, that the continued dry weather operates against the work; but at the No Mistake Lead, through not having a good fall of rain, things look dismal; some of the folk there, to use a very expressive (though not very elegant simile), "have faces as long as a fiddle," and keep on declaring they will have to leave it yet. Those who have most to complain of are the few business men who are here; still every one, and with good reason, is confident of having good returns when the rain does come. No one anticipated having so long as four or five months to wait returns in 100 feet sinking, and the good and dry sinking; but surely we cannot be much longer without rain. There has been a good addition to our population this week, and sinking at the lower end goes on briskly down as far as 44. Up the lead they are getting up the dirt as fast as possible, and some prospects this week are really good. No. 22 continues to get good dirt; No. 23, Monk and party, are also getting good prospects, 3 and 4 dwts. to the dish; these have only just got on the gold, and have not washed any yet. Several parties have washed small quantities at the dam near Currajong this week. I did not hear all the particulars, but I believe it was mostly about ½ oz. to the load, but it must be remembered that none of the claims from which best prospects have been obtained by dish, have washed any loads yet, but of this I am confident with a fortnight's rain, would come a population that would open up a great area of untried country, and cause such a stir in this district as has not been since the first rush to the Lachlan. Messrs. Trasbury and Johnson continue prospecting near the old Caledonian Reef with a very praiseworthy energy, but I fear they are too near the ridges, and most of us think that our greatest gold-fields will be between this and Palmer's station at the head of the Bogan.

Emu Creek.—The latest report of the *Mining Record* is subjoined:—The prospectors of the Native Dog Gully are working with a will at their claim night and day, and are down 150 feet, the shaft being slabbed from top to bottom. Their progress has been slightly impeded this week by coming across a layer of very stiff clay, of a marly nature, about 14 feet thick. They have the whole of the timber on the ground necessary for the slabbing up of the shaft. If this party of men cannot prove the ground at this place, there is not likely to be a party on Grenfell that can. Their work seems to be done and carried on in the most systematic manner, and if they do not get payable gold, they certainly deserve to get it. The public may, we think, have every confidence that the money they subscribe is being judiciously used and made the most of by the committee and the men who form the prospecting party. We hear of another prospecting party out about two miles away from the Native Dog party, who are down about 100 feet, and expect to go much deeper before they bottom, and, also, that they will get water very soon. In reefing matters we hear of increased activity in various quarters. A one-acre lease has been taken up on old O'Brien's reef. The party has opened up a vein of stone, about twelve inches wide, which looks payable. It will be remembered that the reef in this ground in the early days of the gold-field was tried, and abandoned. With a cheaper rate of crushing it is not at all improbable this ground may be made to pay a fair dividend. At the one-acre lease, north of O'Brien's prospecting claim, the party struck a reef or vein last Saturday. They intend sinking a shaft 100 deep, and driving across the claim. On the White Rose reef, some time since known as the Golden Point, some splendid stone is being obtained, the specimens from which are, it is said, richer than any stone ever got out of any claim opened up on this field. The reports from the machines this week are as follows:—At Mr. Cunninghame's there have been finished 118 tons of stone from No. 1 south White Rose, the yield being 1 oz. to the ton. This machine is now on No. 1 Lucknow. Mr. Vaughn's is on Wilson's reef. At the Brundah, 8 tons of stone from the Surprise yielded 10 oz. 4 dwts. Messrs. Bevan and Hopkirk's is under repair, the proprietors putting in new stamper-boxes, and completely overhauling the plant. They will not, probably, start again for three weeks.

Nerriga.—It is stated by a correspondent of the *Kiama Pilot* that there has been a small rush to Stockyard Gully, and it was thought it would turn out well, but it was only a pouch, proving that the gully has crossed a lead somewhere close by, as the other gullies which are worked on the same side of the range had a patch of coarse gold in each, with a deal of quartz in it. We want a few fellows here who are not afraid of a duffer—the deepest will not go over 40 feet. There is a long flat wash that crosses the head of those gullies, running north and south. The gullies run in a south-east direction to the Shoalhaven river; then crosses the lead in a south direction. The wash crops out on both sides of the river. Terrine's Hill paid on the other side. At the commencement of this long flat of three miles in length, the river cuts its way through at the mouth of Duffer Gully, throwing the lead into Bungrana side, which is at work. The river keeps the east for forty miles, where it touches again a few miles above the junction of the Kangaroo; here it disappears under the sandstone and appears again in Bundanoon, up the Kangaroo river. Any one can trace the boulders; on or about Mr. H. Frederick's land and Iron Bark Range, you will find gold that will pay £3 per week. I could give many instances where the wash is to be seen a hundred feet under the sandstone and the slate forming the bottom. Quartz reefs likewise crop up out of the sandstone not far from the sea-coast. Henry and Dymock's reef is likely to take another start. It is to be hoped it will go a-head for the good of Nerriga. According to good judges the stone is of the right sort.

Mittagong.—On the 5th instant, the *Wagga Express* states that the dam adjacent to the crushing-machine of Messrs. Moxham, Tibeaudo, and Co., at this place, having received from a slight shower a small supply of water, crushing operations were again resumed on Thursday last. The water, it is believed, will last long enough to put through about thirty tons of stone, but it is very thick and muddy, and the work with it at best can only be proceeded with under very great disadvantages. The stone looks very well, and it is expected will run at least an ounce and a quarter to the ton. The field has been visited with very little wet, although on much of the surrounding country very heavy falls of rain have latterly fallen. The dryness of the season in the immediate vicinity of the reefs is telling sadly against their development, but, from the even character of the prospects that have been obtained, and the satisfactory yields of the trial crushings, there is no doubt that, when rain falls, Mittagong will speedily become a busy and prosperous centre of mining industry.

Gulgong.—The *Guardian's* report of the 8th instant states that the fortnightly escort left here on Wednesday with an unusually small amount of gold, only 743 oz. having been forwarded. A large quantity—over 1500 oz.—was held over by the banks, for business reasons we presume, so that the falling off can be fairly accounted for. The next escort will therefore be probably the largest that has ever left Gulgong. The week has been prolific of new rushes, and some hundreds of the unemployed of our population are temporarily located upon them. The rush situated near the Cooyal Creek has about 500 men on the ground, with very fluctuating reports of its value. A large number of shafts are being put down, and we may therefore be able to state something positive about its prospects next week. At present it does not hold out any inducement for persons at a distance to visit it. At Rapp's Gully there has been another rush, this time caused by a prospect varying from 3 to 9 grains to the dish, with one foot of washdirt. The depth is 125 feet, and it is possible that as the shallow ground has been no good, the payable gold will be found in the deep ground. The locality is a likely one, being about one mile beyond the Three Mile, and adjoining Rouse's paddock. A large number are shepherding and a few sinking. From the Tucklin Scrub we hear little. About seventy men are located there, a few of whom are getting gold, the majority being engaged either shepherding or prospecting. On the All-Nations line, there are three prospecting parties at work. The lower party are driving a shaft which they bottomed at 180 *feet*; progress with them is therefore necessarily slow. The middle party is "Con, the Greek," one of the most determined prospectors in the colony. He is now sinking his tenth deep shaft, and is down 120 feet, having just gone through a stratum, nine feet thick, strongly resembling lignite. It burns freely, and is remarkably light. It is expected that the shaft will go thirty feet deeper before it is bottomed. The upper party are sinking their third shaft, being determined to test the locality thoroughly. The Moonlight line is closely shepherded by about 200 men, it being the prevailing opinion that a lead of gold will ultimately be found in the vicinity. On the Happy Valley Head there is great activity, sinking being steadily pursued on almost every claim (34 in number) now occupied. The red flag is up on 9 and 10 south, and on the north end as far as No. 11 continuously, except Nos. 8 and 9. The difficulty with the Black Lead has not yet been settled, a fresh case of trespass having been heard during the week. No. 10 north (Mount and party) who bottomed a week ago, obtain some splendid prospects, varying from ½ dwt. to 9 dwts. to the dish. They are now proving their ground, prior to blocking off. On the Black Lead no further golden holes are reported, though all claims up to 28 north are now sinking, but going through the basalt is a necessarily slow process. The Parramatta line is very quiet, no claim beyond No. 5 north being occupied on the frontage. A large number of prospecting parties are now out, and if there is any gold in the vicinity of Gulgong, it will we think be found. At the Three-mile rush mining matters are brisk and progressive. On a large number of claims, paddocks of washdirt are to be seen; and with the first plentiful supply of water, a large addition to the escort will result. In Rouse's paddock, the number of claims on gold is on the increase; the yield is nothing sensational, but is what is generally termed as "good wages" ground. Here, too, a supply of water is wanted, to enable claimholders to wash up. On the whole the prospects of the gold-field are improving, as the area of auriferous ground is extending, and the gold producers becoming more numerous. What speculation there is, is of a reproductive character, calculated to assist in the permanent prosperity of the gold-field. With greater facilities to take up old or abandoned ground, there would be a much greater investment of capital, and a large field for employment for those miners who cannot get golden holes.

Hill End and Tambaroora.—The progress of affairs at this field is thus given in the *Hill End Times* of Saturday:—Golden Gully: Mr. W. L. Adams (who really seems to be in possession of the Rosicrucian's secret) discovered another reef this week on the line of the Marquis of Lorne Company. We have seen some of the stone from the reef, which has coarse gold running well through it. The locality was rushed the same night, and a number of claims pegged out.—On the Red Hill, adjoining the Princess Louise Company's ground, a new company have taken up ground. The operations all along this line are being carried on vigorously. The shaft of the United Reefers, which is of large dimensions, is entirely centred with sawn timber, and is equal to any in the district. From the fact that a payable reef has been struck in the adjoining claim, the success of this company seems merely a question of time. Band of Hope: It was reported last week that this company, which adjoins the United Reefers', had struck payable gold; and the rumour has proved correct. We are informed that the gold-bearing vein is about eighteen inches thick, and that it looks first-rate. The company are putting up a whim. Excelsior Company (Sargent's Reef): The first monthly meeting of this company was held on Thursday evening last, Mr. Lee in the chair; eight out of shares being represented. The monthly accounts the ten were ordered to be paid; after which the secretary gave a satisfactory account of the progress which had been made; stating that the shaft (6 feet by 3 feet 6 inches in the clear) was down upwards of 50 feet, with very good sinking still continuing. The lease of this company consists of four acres, including Sargent's Reef, the spot from which the richest patch yet found in the district was taken some time ago. The ground has never been thoroughly tried since, and as several good reefs are known to run into the ground, there is a reasonable prospect of success. We have not heard of anything new having been struck in Tambaroora during the past week. The company which is working a portion of the old Independent's ground is slowly progressing. On the road to the Dirtholes an occasional Chinaman may be seen "rocking the cradle," or fossicking among the ruins of bygone diggings, in the forlorn hope of chancing on a stray nugget.

Araluen.—The recent fine weather has to some extent brightened up the spirits of miners in this unfortunate valley.—The correspondent of the *Braidwood Monitor*, writing on the 5th instant, states that the Nil Desperandum, Try Again, and All Nations have made a start; in fact, they have been working at their claims for some time. The Try Again party have been some weeks building one of the finest dams I have yet seen in the Valley; they certainly seem to be sparing no expense or trouble in trying to make themselves secure in case of another flood; I hope that they may succeed. They have this week placed their engine on the ground, and are now occupied with the necessary races, and have commenced to go down with a new paddock. The Nil Desperandum have been occupied for some time repairing their races, and have also commenced to strip. The All Nations are cutting races, and otherwise preparing to start. The engine that was lost in their claim has not yet been recovered, although the proprietor, Mr. T. Atkinson, J.P., has been occupied with the shareholders in endeavouring to find her whereabouts by means of rods. The other engines that were buried have not yet been found. Herbert and Co., on the Plains, talk of having the boxes going next week. The White Star are still washing, but with anything but good results. Piggott's old claim at Crown Flat is going ahead; they have got the engine to work this week, and they anticipate washing some of the top dirt some time next week. All the other claims are still idle, and I am afraid are likely to remain so for some time longer, as the leakage is far too great in the creek to commence operations. Many of the shareholders are not in a position to open up the ground, as has been proved by the various meetings that have been held by the different companies, so that some time must elapse before others can be got to make up the numbers. There are a great many fossicking about in various parts of the Valley, but are not earning enough to obtain the common necessaries of life. Some of our Upper Araluen friends have been doing pretty well for some time past, but as the ground in that locality is in the hands of a few, the proceeds from it does not affect the other portions of Araluen to any extent. On the whole there is really very little change in mining matters since the last flood; everything in connection therewith, with the few exceptions mentioned, being at a standstill. The escort, which left on Monday last, will give some idea of the state of Araluen with its four thousand inhabitants, who are entirely depending on the gold. The following is the amount sent (which is supposed to be the yield for a fortnight), 195 oz. 17 dwts. 18 grs.

Books.—Bradley, Newtown, and Lamb beg to call the attention of ecclesiastics, gentlemen of the legal profession, book collectors, dealers in literature, and private buyers to their extensive sale of books, comprising the valuable library of the Rev. W. M'Intyre, a comprehensive law library, and the well-selected library of standard works of the late W. R. Templeton, Esq., at their Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, Thursday, commencing at 11 o'clock. Catalogues are issuable.—Adv.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 9TH.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, May 9, there was a large attendance of members at the hour of public business, and, before Mr. Miall introduced his motion, Mr. Gathorne Hardy deposited upon the table a large roll of paper, and, amid the cheers of the gentlemen sitting behind him, informed the Speaker that it was a petition from Bradford against the motion about to be submitted to the House, signed by 24,700 ratepayers.

Mr. Miall, who rose exactly at 5 o'clock, and was received with loud cheers, then spoke as follows:—Sir, my hon. friend the senior member for Bristol, in seconding the Address to the Throne on the first night of the session, gave expression to his hope that in the event of the Universities Tests Bill and the Burials Bill being assented to by Parliament, no more would be heard of "Dissenters' grievances." Concurring with my hon. friend in the hope he expressed, I rejoice that the motion I am about to submit to the House does not rest upon any sectarian or narrow grounds. (Loud cheers.) It involves a matter of high national policy. It concerns the interests of Churchmen quite as much as it does those of Dissenters—and in its range it embraces issues which will affect the condition of numbers of persons who sympathise with neither. I desire to deal with it, on the present occasion, in the full recognition of these facts—and therefore with no special reference to the benefit of Nonconformity, but simply with a view to the social, moral, and religious advantage of the whole country. As a rule, I am quite aware this House dislikes abstract resolutions. I am not surprised that it should; but I do not see very clearly how the opinion of the House could have been more conveniently tested in the first instance as to the expediency of giving complete effect to the politico-ecclesiastical policy of 1869. (Hear.) To have introduced a question of this magnitude by a bill or bills (for it would have required more than one) would have been an absurd undertaking on the part of any private member—only a responsible Government could have presumed to initiate the question in that shape. But it is to no idle discussion that I invite the House. The object I have in view is a perfectly practical one, namely, to ascertain how far the House is disposed to apply to other parts of the United Kingdom a policy sanctioned by Parliament in its application to Ireland. In seeking to gain that object, I earnestly and honestly disclaim all feeling of hostility to particular Churches, as well as to particular Church parties. (Loud cheers.) I wage no war with religious denominations, as such—Episcopalian or Presbyterian. I heartily wish them God-speed in their respective spiritual missions. In this House, I trust, and in my capacity of member, no one will ever hear from my lips any criticism of the religious faith, or of the mode of worship, of the Church to which he belongs. I shall not assail either the Church of England or the Church of Scotland as a spiritual organization; but I shall attempt to show that the relationship they sustain towards the State, and the position which the State assigns to them, are condemned by experience as well as by reason, and ought to be put an end to as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.) Before proceeding to deal with the substantial merits of the proposition, I must ask permission to say a word or two in justification of my having brought it before the House this session. There is "a time for all things," I shall be told—and the proper time for mooting this question in Parliament is not come. It is much too far in advance of public opinion to allow of its being treated with a view to immediate legislative settlement, and on this ground I may be charged with being premature. Well, Sir, I scarcely need remind the House that the objection has been hurled, I may even say at random, at every change of any moment. (Hear, hear.) Precisely the same charge was urged against certain proposals touching the Irish Church which I submitted to the House in 1856. They were pooh-poohed as premature and unpractical by the front benches on both sides, and in 1869 were adopted by Parliament almost to the letter. I know very well that a bill for the disestablishment of the Church of England has no chance of being passed just yet—perhaps not during the continuance of the present Parliament; but, if not, that is no reason for refusing to deliberate seriously on the subject. But I dispute the allegation that public opinion is unprepared to witness initiatory steps towards a settlement of the question. On the contrary, so far at least as my observation extends, those who desire and those who repudiate the object of my motion, alike take for granted that the discussion of it cannot be much longer postponed with advantage. (Hear, hear.) Why, Sir, what are the facts? Can any hon. member so completely shut his eyes to what is going on, not merely in this country but in all the colonies, and in most European States, as not to have descried the rapid approach of what I may call a tidal wave of sentiment which will presently beat with overwhelming effect upon the union of the temporal authority with the spiritual in the constitution of Governments? To me, I confess, it appears as though the whole force of all the lessons on this subject contained in the history of Christendom were bearing down on public opinion with a pressure it will be wholly unable to withstand. During the thirty years that I have given special attention to the State-Church system, all the main arguments by which it rooted itself in the public mind have been rent asunder by facts—all the theories (from that of grand old Hooker downwards) which gave it a hold upon reason, conscience, affection, have been pitilessly exploded. The Anglican Church, *qua* a State-Church, a Church established by law, a Church lifted by the Constitution into political ascendency, has now its only *raison d'être* in the past. It continues to stand among us for no other reason than that it has stood so long. Logically speaking, the spring and stay of its life is gone. Well, Sir, an institution of which this may be truly said, lacks the foremost and most indispensable condition of perpetuity. But look at other conditions. The Church is convulsed by internal dissensions. (Hear, hear.) It must needs become more desperately so in proportion as thought becomes more active, and inquiry more searching, and conscience more energetic; and we know, as a matter of fact, what we should have anticipated as a matter of conjecture, that where differing, and even opposed, schools of theology are dominated by the same legal standards of doctrine and discipline, each will denounce the others as unfaithful, and severe conflicts within will exhaust the strength needed to cope with unfriendly elements without. Then look outside the pale of the Establishment. There are first the various Nonconformist bodies. I will not estimate their numbers absolutely or relatively, because any estimate of mine would be disputed; but nobody will deny that they do not reach a very considerable aggregate, and to all of these bodies the State Church, in the very nature of things, presents itself in the light of a monopoly, sometimes barefaced and repulsive, sometimes veiled and unobtrusive, but always unjust. Then, glance for an instant at the great wage-earning class, both in the large towns and in the rural districts—a goodly proportion, too, of whom possess the elective franchise. It is confessed on all hands that to the great majority of them the Church has ceased to have any attractions—(loud cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear")—though as yet it may not have called out any very active hostility. Well, Sir, these are conditions which strike me as utterly incompatible with a safe postponement of this question to any distant date. Let it be borne in mind that the problem to be solved is a difficult one; it involves a great number of extremely delicate questions; it is bound up with a variety of social and family interests; and it will need much preliminary investigation by the Government which charges itself with the settlement of it, and a great deal of skill in the handling of it. It seems to me that for the sake of all the parties, and of all the interests concerned, the matter is one which should not be allowed to drift down with the silent stream until it finds itself in troubled water. It would be nothing short of a national calamity if the changes—the legal changes—which the disestablishment of the Church of England would require, should be set about under the impulse of political terror or popular passion, or, indeed, under any external conditions except such as would allow of ample leisure, cool deliberation, and quiet interchange of opinions. (Hear, hear.) So much as to this charge of being premature from a general point of view. Now let me ask the House to look at the matter from the point of view of those who are outside the pale of the State Church. Is it possible, I ask, for us to shut our eyes to the fact that so long as the Church of England remains part of the Constitution of England, her position will necessarily be taken into account in all our ecclesiastical or semi-ecclesiastical legislation? (Hear, hear.) Had we not proof enough of this only last session? Was not the current of legislation, in more than one or two instances, turned aside—and, as some of us think, very much to the public detriment—by the mere fact that a Church Establishment continues to exist? Nor is this all. Look at the waste of time involved in dealing, year after year, with measures introduced with a view to give freer play to the Establishment principle, or to cure the anomalies and mischiefs it engenders. What lasting good can come of our potterings over an interminable succession of small repairs, when we all know well enough that the foundations of the edifice are being hopelessly undermined by the stream of events? Is it reasonable that we should be asked to join in increasing the difficulties which will have to be surmounted when public opinion shall make the settlement of the question inevitable, or that we should be called upon to create fresh vested interests, everyone of which we shall have at last to satisfy to the utmost? These are reasons, Sir, which prevailed with me not to postpone breaking ground on this momentous subject to an indefinite period. As a continuance of the policy of the Irish Church Act of 1869, I might have brought it forward last year, but for my anxious wish to avoid throwing any obstacle in the way of the completion by the Government of its great work of justice to Ireland. I am not sorry that I have let the matter rest until now, but I think I could not have allowed it to remain in abeyance through another session without exposing it to the chance of increased difficulties and dangers. (Cheers.) Let me now submit to the House, as concisely as I can, two or three broad reasons in support of the resolutions I have ventured, Sir, to place in your hands. I take for granted, what I suppose the House will at once admit, that this is a question which beyond most others has a specially religious aspect. I am not going to discuss it in that light. I agree that, however high the qualifications of this House in other respects, they do not constitute it the fittest possible tribunal for testing the worth of religious opinions. (Hear, hear.) And, to do it justice, the House has usually disclaimed not only its own fitness, but its own inclination, to meddle with religious problems in its debates. Well, Sir, what the House does not wish to talk about, I am anxious that it should not affect to govern. Elsewhere, assuredly, I should contend that this is a question which not merely has a religious side to it, but that the religious side of it is by far the broadest and the most important. At any rate, it is on this side of the question that I find my chief motive for calling the attention of Parliament to it, and I hope the House will forgive me for saying, that it is not because I depreciate this aspect of the question—and far less because I doubt the solidity of the ground it offers me in debate, that I decline resting my present argument upon it. But, Sir, there is one line of observation open to me which I think I may pursue with propriety even in this House. What is the purpose—I will not say the sole, but the main purpose aimed at by giving to the Church a political Establishment? Her prelates sit in the other House, her clergy claim and enjoy a legal and exclusive status, her parochial and other endowments have been assigned to her by law, and her liturgy and Articles have been made part of an Act of Parliament, for the promotion, I suppose, of the spiritual interests of the people. In theory, at any rate—in that conception of it which fired the imagination and kindled the religious ardour of our forefathers—a State Church was an institution set up for the purpose of Christianising all the people of the State. And truly the object they had in view was so grand, so generous, so Godlike, that even we who most emphatically repudiate the means chosen to carry it into effect, can at least thoroughly understand it, and look back upon it with admiration, if not with sympathy. They meant a really beneficent thing when they allied the Church, their best ideal of human goodness, with the law, their highest ideal of human power. In those days they did not reflect that conscience and faith can no more be restrained within limits drawn around them by the law of man, than the dreams of childhood can be preserved under a glass shade. But if they made a mistake in the view they took of the congruity of the two forces—the temporal and the spiritual—and forged fetters for faith and love that could no more touch them than a bullet could wound a disembodied spirit, they aimed, at any rate, at a complete and intelligible result. The National Church, in their idea of it, expressed a national faith. It aimed at securing a national unity of belief, a national uniformity of worship, and a national identity of religious teaching by the clergy; and hence it claimed an exclusive right to employ national resources. All the souls of the nation were taken in spiritual charge by it. All were baptized into communion with it. All were bound by law to receive its teaching, and were met at every turn of life by its ministrations and offices. That, Sir, was the original conception of the Church of England, and all the legal arrangements devised to give realisation to it were of a piece with it; were marked by logical consistency; were based upon the same hypothesis—namely, that there can be no National Church which is not the Church of the whole nation. Well, Sir, in these days we have to do with a state of things wholly incompatible with that ideal. (Hear, hear.) The question left to us for consideration is, whether the meaning, the spirit, the purpose of the old State-Church system having evaporated, we do well to tie ourselves to the dead forms of it conserved only by the machinery of the law. The Church of England is not now in fact, whatever she may be in profession, the Church of the whole people of England. She is the largest of the denominations into which the Christian people of this country are divided, comprising, we will say, half the population as her voluntary adherents and members, and that half for the most part, the upper, the less dependent, and the better-to-do half of society. She can lay claim, with truth, to the bulk of the wise men, the mighty men, and the noble of this land. She lives in the esteem of the wealthy and the respectable. But it can hardly be said with truth that she has taken a proportionate hold upon the far more numerous classes beneath them. She has never—and probably less than ever in our times—overtaken the work which she arrogates exclusively to herself. She claims the whole ground for cultivation, but at least a moiety of that which comes under cultivation at all, is cultivated by Churches which she will not recognise. She is never likely to cover the whole ground now. She is not therefore a National Church, for she neither does nor can comprehend within her ministrations, her sacramental and tuitional agency, *the entire body of the nation*. All the resources, *it is true*, which the nation, as such, has given for religion she appropriates to herself. All the worldly honours by which it means to mark its appreciation of religion, she keeps in her own hands. But she is not the National Church in the sense of being the accepted or adequate organ of the whole people of England, for quickening, nurturing, or giving expression to their religious sentiments. (Cheers.) And after all this statement of the case falls very far short of the facts. The general impression it leaves upon our minds as to what we gain from the Church Establishment in spiritual results would be far more unfavourable if we could analyse those results. Imagine, for instance, if you can, the aspect which the religious condition of the nation would assume at this moment if it could be seen *minus* the part contributed to it by the non-established communities? I invite the House to pursue that thought. What, I ask, would be the result if we were able to distinguish and pull out from the spiritual covering provided for the people of this realm, every thread which had been woven into it by other hands than those of the Church of England, and could parcel it out among separate denominations in such manner as would enable us to say—"So much belongs to the several sections of the Methodist body—so much to the Presbyterians, so much to the Independents and the Baptists, so much to the Catholics?" If it were possible, I say, thus strictly to follow up and measure off the work of each denomination, and to wipe it out from the sum total of religious life and effort in this kingdom, what an astounding discrepancy would be exhibited between the purpose for which the Church Establishment was set up and the actual results it has achieved. (Cheers.) But in truth, even the net sum of good remaining after this process of elimination is not wholly due to the working of the State Church system. No man can make the admission with more profound satisfaction than I do, that, for something upwards of a generation, the members of the Episcopal Church have been exceedingly active in supplementing the deficient provision made by the law of the land for the spiritual wants of the community. (Hear, hear.) The number of district churches built and endowed by private liberality speaks volumes for the power and the fruitfulness of religious life in the Established Church. But this expansion of her machinery it should be remembered, is not due—at least to any considerable extent—to the action of the State. All that the State can be truly said to have done in this matter is that it cleared the ground of some of those legal impediments which it had itself thrown in the way of religious zeal. With very small exceptions that do not materially affect my argument, it did not build those churches. It did not endow them. It does not support them. It has simply absorbed them into the system as "by law established." All the beneficence put forth in achieving these splendid results—for splendid results they are—was put forth by individuals, not by Parliament. The Bishop of London's Fund, for example, owed nothing to the Legislature. The beautiful structures, reared by the munificent donations of the wealthy, both in the metropolis and in not a few of our provincial towns, would probably have been reared all the same if the Church to which they were made over had been independent of the State. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, the spontaneous liberality of Churchmen, which has thus enormously added to what I may be allowed to call the plant of the Establishment, so far from having been helped by the law has often been hampered by its restrictive conditions,—(cheers)—and sometimes, after a lavish expenditure of money, has been grievously disappointed in its purpose, on account of the ends to which it has been legally perverted. Well, now, compare what has been actually done by the Church Establishment system with what it was evidently set up for the purpose of doing, and what is the conclusion at which the comparison points? It was meant to be the Church of the nation; it is the Church of only about half of it. Its nationality is but a fiction of law. The work it took in hand to do—so far as it is done at all—has been largely done by other spiritual communities; and much of what the State Church does by its own agency, is done by shunting its own theory, and adopting that of the Churches outside its pale. (Hear, hear.) In all these respects the State Church system, as such, is proved to have been an egregious failure. It has failed quite as signally in other respects. It was meant to secure unity of belief, uniformity of worship, and identity of religious teaching by the clergy. Well, Sir, I put the question to the knowledge and conscience of the House, "Has it done that?" (Cheers.) Don't let me be suspected of over-valuing these objects. They of old times, it must be confessed, set a high estimate upon them. But there are two kinds of unity—the one is a manufacture, the other is a growth; one is brought about by legal coercion, the other by insight and love. Compulsory unity of religious profession by every subject of the realm, was the aim of the law down to the period of the Toleration Act; forced uniformity of clerical teaching is what the law since then has been content with requiring. I know not which of the two is the profounder mistake. This I believe in my soul: that the Acts of Uniformity which stand upon our Statute Book have done more towards lowering the tone of moral and religious sentiment in this country than any other thing for which the State is responsible. (Loud cheers.) Why do I think so? Because I have faith in the old proverbial saying, that corruption of the best inevitably leads to production of the worst. Sir, religious profession at command—which is intended to stand for the outward and visible sign of religious belief at command—is an unpardonable affront put upon the intellectual and spiritual nature with which the Creator has endowed us. (Cheers.) There are few national calamities more to be dreaded, none which bring with them a more killing moral blight, none which more certainly deprave the higher life of a people, than for the teachers of the nation, clerical or secular—(Hear, hear)—to be placed by the law of the land under strong temptation to be cowards to their own convictions. (Loud cheers.) The evil effects of it may be seen in the lax tone of society, which is, perhaps, its last result—a lax tone, especially in regard to the sacred ends intended to be compassed by an Established Church. Nobody can deny, I think, that there is a striking contrast between the temper and attitude of the British mind in relation to theological propositions and in relation to those which are scientific. In the pursuit of truth commonly classed under the term "scientific," there is an ardour, an independence, a simplicity of purpose, a conscientiousness in ascertaining and stating results, which to witness is with most men to admire and to revere. All of us give credence—perhaps too implicit credence—not merely to the results of scientific inquiry, but even to the speculative inferences drawn from them. We bow to a *consensus* of scientific men, even when the conclusions it has sanctioned cut right through the core of our pre-existing opinions. Now, let us suppose that science had been established by law as theology has been. (Loud cheers.) Let us try to imagine a compromise of scientific opinions, contradictory of one another, made three centuries ago, petrified into an unchangeable standard, and protected by statute against the smallest alteration. Let us suppose national endowments to the tune of millions a year set apart to maintain it, the Sovereign bound to confess it, the Universities obliged to subscribe to it, and everybody ambitious of being somebody tempted by the prestige thrown around it to profess general concurrence in it. On a supposition of this kind what would have been the inevitable result? Why, Sir, the authorised, the Parliamentary, the national system of scientific truth, would have had crowds of nominal adherents and but few real ones. (Hear, hear.) Inquiry would have been discountenanced, new discoveries of truth would have been discredited and discouraged, and science would have sunk to the low level of becoming a thing to live by instead of a thing to live for. (Cheers.) Well, Sir, does not a compulsory profession of faith in spiritual truth operate in the same manner, and tend to the like disastrous results? Does not common sense, does not common experience, show us that this manufactured and artificial unity of profession—this compulsory adherence to legally prescribed articles of faith, by the authorised exponents of Christianity, tends to anything rather than to a vital unity of conviction? (Cheers.) It tends to deaden conscience; it tends to stifle inquiry; it tends to keep up a semblance of what has no corresponding actual existence; but the one thing which it does *not* do—the one thing which, in all manner of ways, it prevents being done—is precisely that thing which a law-established Church was instituted to see done. Is it not a fact that this unity of clerical profession prescribed by the Act of Uniformity, is pierced through and through, over its entire surface, by living growths of faith which have been formed underneath it? (Hear, hear.) Who does not know that the sects in the Church are almost as numerous, and much more discordant, than those that are outside of it? (Hear, hear.) What candid mind does not feel itself compelled to admit that neither in faith, in worship, nor in teaching, does the exercise of authority of law achieve, or even tend to achieve, the unity which it proposes? In all religious respects the system has failed. Universality and unity were the two leading designs which the union of the Church with the State was meant to subserve—universality of the Church's sway over the consciences and hearts of men—unity of belief, profession and teaching as it regards the clergy appointed and endowed to teach them. Sir, political ascendency has not helped the Church towards either of these ends. It gave her authoritative access to the people, but has not helped her to win their hearts, nor even to secure that testimony to her efficiency which she would have had if it could have been said of her that "the common people heard her gladly." It placed her clergy under local definitions and restrictions as to their belief and teaching, but it has not suppressed the individualities and eccentricities of form which religious life, when greatly active among the clergy, was sure to take under unnatural pressure. Considered simply in relation to its own purposes, the union of the State with the Church has been a mistake, a failure, and a wrong. ("Hear, hear," and "No.") The House, in its patience, will bear with me—(loud cheers)—I trust, while I glance (for I can do no more than glance) at another main aspect of the question; one that I sometimes fancy is more impressively realised by those of her Majesty's subjects outside of the Church Establishment, than by those of them who find shelter within it. It is this—the essential and inseparable injustice involved in lifting one Church from among many into political ascendency, and endowing it with property belonging to the people in their corporate capacity. (Hear, hear.) Two years have hardly elapsed since the phrase "Justice to Ireland" was the watchword of the Liberal party. (Hear, hear.) What was then understood by "justice to Ireland"?—what, but a policy of conciliation of which the disestablishment of the Irish Church was the foremost item! Well, but *how* was it that disestablishment was justice to Ireland? What made it justice? I venture to put it to the right hon. gentleman who, to his immortal honour, inscribed this policy on the Imperial Statute-Book, whether, when he called upon the people of England to do justice to Ireland, he did not mean by it that the first indispensable step towards paying the sister country the respect due to her was to relieve her of the burden of a State-Church. (Hear, hear.) What made it a burden? Wherein consisted the essence of the injustice which the British people were rightly called upon to remove? Was it not in this—that that which is the common property of the whole nation—such, for example, as the nation's influence, the nation's authority, the nation's honour, the nation's wealth—cannot be exclusively made over to a part of the nation,—(Hear, hear)—without inflicting manifold wrong upon the residue? (Cheers.) I grant that, in the case of Ireland, there were incidents of aggravation. The disproportion in numbers between the legally favoured and the legally discountenanced sections of the community, and the foreign origin of the Church established by law, gave to the Irish Church an appearance of oppressiveness which was apt to throw into the shade the unjust nature, in the abstract, of the State-Church policy. But, in truth, the wrong done to Ireland consisted in the policy itself, not in its accidents—(Hear, hear)—for, as a policy, it contravenes men's sense of the respect due to their freedom of conscience and to their individual rights of conviction. But what was unjust in Ireland is unjust here—(loud cheers)—for neither geographical, nor arithmetical, nor accidental conditions can alter the essential justice or injustice of a policy. They may make it more or less cruel, impolitic, or exasperating, but they cannot change its intrinsic character. (Hear, hear.) Now, Sir, the inmost principle of a Church Establishment is necessarily unjust in its operation—or, to state the truth in a form less likely to be controverted—that man suffers injustice at the hands of the State, whom the State places in a position of exceptional disadvantage on account of his religious faith, or his ecclesiastical associations. (Cheers.) Thank Heaven, and under Heaven thank Protestant Nonconformity, this axiom has been engraved indelibly upon the conscience of the British people, that a man's religion is an affair between himself and God—(cheers)—and that the statesmanship which deliberately sanctions his being molested in the profession or the practice of it rests upon a basis condemned as radically unsound by the most indestructible of human instincts. I shall be asked, no doubt, what there is in the State-Church policy as carried out in these days and in this country, which meddles with a man's freedom of conscience, or places him in an exceptional position, on account of his religious profession. I will give the answer, so far as I can, not so much in that form which would best express the sense of wrong felt by those who are not members of the Establishment, as in that form in which it will be most likely to awaken reflection in the mind of sagacious and high-minded statesmen. Take a survey of the operation of this State-Church policy in its amplest breadth—what does it show you? It shows you a nation sharply divided by law in regard to their religion into two great sections—the one privileged, the other tolerated. It shows you one-half, or thereabouts, of the people of this kingdom condemned by law to occupy before the law an inferior position as compared with the other half—to be tolerated, endured, humiliated in that which they regard as their most incontestable right, and in the discharge of their most sacred obligations. (Hear, hear.) It shows you the lesser half (we will say) of the community beholden to the greater half for their liberty to worship God as conscience may direct them—and, whilst they do so, witnessing the appropriation of resources common to both, to the exclusive support of the religious institutions of the stronger of the two. Don't imagine that the State can draw such an invidious line of distinction as this across the entire breadth of society without permanently deteriorating national character. (Hear, hear.) Don't believe that the law, which ought above all things to be impartial and imperial, can treat one large section of those subject to it with exceptional discouragement in their most cherished and most sacred interests, without leaving on both the favoured and the slighted areas of the community deep traces of its injustice. (Hear, hear.) The prejudice of colour which, not many years back, stained the statute-book of the great American Republic, did not more certainly, even if more perceptibly, give a taint to the tastes, habits, and character of the American people, than the analogous ecclesiastical prejudice sanctioned by law in this country lowers, and to a considerable extent vitiates, the tone of society. (Hear, hear.) It is, perhaps, difficult to say which has been most injured in this respect by the law's partiality and injustice—the party on whom it lavished the sunshine of its smiles, or the party which it has driven out into the cold shade. The moral damage each has sustained differs, no doubt, from that suffered by the other. But the country is the main loser by this kind of thing. (Hear, hear.) With those who look upon it from a foreign standpoint, it loses in reputation, it loses in influence, it loses in the weight of its counsels, it loses in the force of its example—while it has to lament among its own people the absence of that unity of feeling and spirit which would give the cohesion, force, and *verve* needed to grapple effectually with the various forms of social evil. What the country has suffered and still suffers from the introduction of caste into our ecclesiastical relationships, it is perhaps impossible fully to estimate. (Hear, hear.) But this is not the whole extent of the injustice perpetrated by the Church Establishment system. Its exclusive appropriation of property belonging to the nation as a whole, in providing for the spiritual need of but a part of it, under whatever specious pretexts it may be done, cannot be made consistent with what is due to equity in the employment of national resources. The working men of England and Scotland, for example, what share have they in the proceeds of that large estate which has been appropriated to the religious teaching they decline? It should be borne in mind that when we speak of Church property, we speak of the property set aside by the nation for its ecclesiastical affairs—the Church being the ecclesiastical, as the State is the political phase of the entire community. Of this community, those who gain their subsistence by manual industry, including "the hewers of wood and drawers of water" for society, form no inconsiderable part. I say you are doing, not merely Dissenters, but the perhaps still larger class which, I am afraid, may be more accurately styled Absenters, an enormous injustice when you abstract from the common fund a revenue which, when capitalised, would amount to from one to two hundred millions sterling, to provide religious means for the upper and the richer half of the community—(Hear, hear.) For, really, it comes to this in the main. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Divide society in this country into three sections—the upper, the middle, and the lower—and I think it will be admitted that it is to a far greater extent with reference to the lower section, than to the middle and the upper, that the machinery of the Church Establishment has become of no avail. (Hear, hear.) You will say that the machinery provided by the Nonconformists has also failed in regard to this class. (Hear, hear.) I must admit it. I can't deny it—although I can except from the force of the allegation the case of the Nonconformists in Wales, and to a very considerable extent also that of the Methodists and Roman Catholics in England. But comparing, as a whole, the Established Church with the non-established churches, as to the spiritual grasp they have upon the poor, neither, I fear, can boast of much superiority over the other. There is this great difference, however, in the position of the two. The non-established communities, in all that they attempt for the evangelisation of the lower stratum of society, employ none but their own resources; the State-Church—so far at least as it acts as a State-Church—employs the resources of the nation. (Hear, hear.) And the chief religious means which are provided from national resources fall to the actual advantage of that half of the community which occupies a higher social position than the other half. I admit this is not an intentional result. But in its effect it is none the less a grievous injustice; because the share which the undermost section of society has in that portion of the national estate which is appropriated by the State-Church, does chance to be so employed as to throw nearly the whole benefit of it into the hands of the sections that are better off than itself. From the political injustice inflicted by the system, I pass on to notice the social mischief which it works. The tendency of legislation for some time past has been, slowly, it may be, but progressively to sweep away class distinctions, and, as far as law can do it, to remove the causes of social divisions and discords. We all profess to lament them. We have reason to do so. An immense work of social amelioration is waiting to be done in this country. The plague-spot of pauperism calls for all our vigilance and skill to check its spread, and the abject and helpless poverty which lies immediately contiguous to pauperism has little chance of resisting its inroads except by the help of a wisely organised system of beneficence. Outside the action of the law there is almost unbounded scope for the action of voluntary zeal and generosity. One of the great needs of the day is a thorough systematisation of the efforts prompted by good-will—and thorough systematisation presupposes unity of feeling in order to unity of organization. Well, Sir, the one-sided interference of law with the religious relations of the people goes far towards minimising, if not altogether preventing, this unity of feeling. It too often prevents co-operation in matters in which co-operation would be as easy as it is desirable, and, in other instances, like grit in machinery, hinders its smooth working by the friction which it causes. What a splendid opportunity, for instance, we had last session when we set about framing the Elementary Education Bill! What was it that forced upon us the necessity of putting up with a dual system—in part denominational, in part common? Mainly, I contend, the existence and political power of the State-Church. (Hear, hear.) In America, where law leaves religion to its own resources, no such division of educational agencies has been found necessary, nor will it here for any great length of time after the policy of disestablishment has been carried into effect. This is but a single sample, but every one must be cognisant of the fact that the spirit of exclusiveness born of the Establishment system and fed by the encouragement given to it by the sanction of the law, permeates, more or less, the whole framework of society in this country. A dualistic and divided agency characterises by far the largest proportion of moral, charitable, and philanthropic enterprise amongst us. Almost every village of any size has two distinct sets of apparatus for doing good—the one worked by Churchmen, the other by Dissenters. Every town has its exclusive circles of social intercourse—the one appropriated to Churchmen, the other to Dissenters. Every section of society is thus split up into incoherent parts. Many are the useful schemes that have had to be abandoned owing to the absence of good feeling between the favoured and degraded sects. Still more numerous are those which, from the same cause, are worked inefficiently. Sir, it is a pitiable condition of society, loosening its joints, and weakening its strength. All parties must take their share of blame for permitting it to continue. But the State is really the most responsible party. By its injudicious meddlings with religious opinions—(hear)—it has thrown the torch of discord into every corner of the kingdom—(hear, hear)—and, to an immense extent, has transmuted differences of belief into personal alienation of feeling. ("Time" from the Opposition; "loud cheers," and "Go on, go on.") I come now to the last main consideration of the question to which I shall advert—I mean the very serious disadvantage which the system inflicts upon the Church itself. I will touch but cursorily and lightly upon this point, because anything calculated to throw light upon it will come with more authority from my hon. friend who will second this motion. But I can hardly pass it over without some notice. (Hear, hear.) Sir, it must be confessed that the Church of England "as by law established" has reached a troublous stage of her experience. Seldom, if ever, has her discomfort been greater than it is now. "Without are fighting, and within are fears." Nevertheless, her condition at this moment is infinitely preferable to what it was a century ago. Then, in her political security, she gave herself to sleep, and spiritual numbness and torpor overspread her frame. She cared nothing for freedom of action; she wanted only to be let alone. She is in a very different state now. She has a fulness of life too great for the narrow conditions which the law has imposed upon her. (Cheers.) She yearns for more liberty. (Hear, hear.) The atmosphere she breathes is oppressive to her. It always has been so, except when she fell into a trance and forgot her responsibility. But now, and especially within the last few weeks, she bitterly realises the fact that she is not free—not free enough to do her own work with satisfaction to her conscience. (Hear, hear.) Sir, she cannot be at once free and established. So long as she remains in connection with the State, the people of this country will always, and wisely, insist upon determining in the last resort what she shall teach, and how she shall worship. There cannot be a Church Establishment—at any rate there is never likely to be without some distinct dogmatical basis. The dream of comprehending in one national and State-supported Church all religionists of all denominations, and of providing out of national resources for the authorised teaching of all creeds, and perhaps of no creed, is but a vain dream—(hear, hear)—"the baseless fabric of a vision"—(hear, hear)—a beautifully, many-coloured bubble, which bursts and disappears as soon as it is touched by the finger of practical statesmanship (Hear, hear.) As I said before, the Church cannot remain one of our political institutions without acknowledging the doctrinal and ritual conditions which the law imposes on her. Nor can it be forgotten that recent judgments in the highest Court of appeal have narrowed rather than widened those conditions. (Hear, hear.) I venture to predict, moreover, that as the law defines itself more precisely, the authorised exponents of religion who are subject to the law will necessarily become more and more cramped in their position, and more and more interfered with in their work. The system cannot go on much longer. The relationship of the clergy to the civil power is becoming intolerable to those of them who are most in earnest, and is felt by them to paralyse their spiritual power. It will be real mercy, I think, to do by legislation and therefore simultaneously for the entire body of the clergy, what will require an immense amount of moral courage in any of them to do individually, or even as parties—namely, sever the bond which, even on their own showing, fatally restricts their freedom of action. Another and still heavier disadvantage sustained by the Church in consequence of its connection with the State, may be described in one word, secularisation—secularisation, first in appearance, and ultimately, to a very serious extent, in reality. In appearance—and here I speak far more of the system than of the persons who administer it—because the nature as well as the effect of the union between Church and State thrusts under the public eye the secular, rather than the spiritual, element of it. (Hear, hear.) Somehow or other, the law possesses a marvellous power of converting whatever rests upon it into property—not even excepting ecclesiastical functions, privileges, and even duties. Take, for example, the right and responsibility of appointing to a benefice—that is, of choosing the pastor for a parish. It is property, it has a marketable value—(hear, hear)—it is advertised in the papers, and is bought and sold every day. (Hear, hear.) Take another example, which forces upon the notice of the public in a most profane, form the seeming subordination in the State Church of the spiritual to the secular. Can anything be more demoralising—anything more destructive of Church religious influence—than the mode of appointment adopted in the case of bishops? The *congé d'élire*, the Royal letter, the assured obedience of the dean and chapter, enforced if necessary by the penalty of *præmunire*, associated as it is with solemn prayer for Divine direction—Sir, it is a playing with sacred things—(loud cheers)—for political and secular ends which is perfectly shocking, and which goes far to paralyse the spiritual authority and influence of the Church. Sir, it would be as useless as puerile to try and conceal from ourselves the fact that a very wide public opinion sees, or thinks it sees, behind this semblance of secularism in the legal arrangements of the Church, something of its actual influence upon her dignitaries and chief rulers. It is certainly unfortunate, that however simple and blameless they may be in their personal life, their anxiety for the well-being of the Church is so loudly expressed whenever her temporalities are threatened, and so timidly and hesitatingly evinced when huge inroads are being made upon her doctrine and ritual. (Hear, hear.) Will any of us soon forget what took place in the other House, when the disendowment provisions of the Irish Church Act were being discussed in committee? (Hear, hear.) No doubt the right rev. prelates thought they were doing the Church a service. If so, it was a saddening illustration of the effect of the system upon their minds. I do not like to describe it in words, nor need I do the bishops that unkindness, for there are but few members of this House who will not remember the sense of pain and shame which it excited in their breasts. (Hear, hear.) Seldom, I think, have the Christian people of this country had to lament a more humiliating manifestation of the secularising tendencies of the State-Church system. Sir, I will not trespass much longer upon the forbearance of the House. I have advisedly restricted myself to three or four selected and salient features of the case, lest by a multiplicity of arguments I should confuse rather than deepen the impression I desire to produce. But I wish to say something of the rural parishes of the kingdom. In each of these, we are told, the clergyman, maintained by national endowment, is a living link between the highest and the lowliest of his parishioners, is a cultivated gentleman, located just where there is, if not the greatest need, at any rate the best opportunity, for diffusing both "sweetness and light," is the fixed centre in the parish of civilisation, of education, of charity, of piety, and I am told that I propose to abolish him and leave the people to fall back again into ignorance and Paganism. Well, Sir, this portrait of the rural clergy may be in the main a true, if somewhat over-coloured picture, in not a few instances, and I do not wish to tarnish it. It exhibits one side of the case certainly, but there is also another, though my argument does not require and my inclination does not prompt me to call attention to it. Why should I find fault with the exquisite polish and beauty of the machinery, when my chief concern is with the kind of work which it turns out. These rural parishes have been in the undisturbed spiritual occupation of the clergy of the Church of England for generations past. Indeed, the clergy have all but undisputed religious sway in them. Ecclesiastically speaking, they can do pretty much as they like. Well, what, on a large scale, has been the result? What are the most conspicuous characteristics of our labouring agricultural population? Do they include "sweetness and light"? (Hear, hear.) Do they include fairly developed intelligence? (Hear, hear.) Do they include a high state of morality? Do they include affectionate veneration for religion? Are these the most prominent features by which the character of our agricultural population is distinguished, and in respect of which they bear away the palm from the inmates of towns? And the discouraging and painful answers to these queries—are they not to be found in blue-books—(hear, hear)—verified as they may be by minute personal observation? When I am asked what will become of the rural parishes if you abolish the endowments which sustain the parsons, I reply, in the first instance, what *has* become of them under the assumed advantages of these endowments? But is it fair or reasonable to assume that the abolition of the parochial endowments in these rural districts will be tantamount to the abolition of the clergy? Does the House really believe that it would? If so, I must say that its faith is in direct opposition *to most* of the facts which bear upon the case. Take the Principality of Wales, for instance—(Hear, hear)—where very few persons besides landowners prefer the State Church, where the bulk of the population is poor, and in many cases thinly scattered over the face of the country; surely no one will be bold enough to contend that it is by the endowments possessed by the Church Establishment that the Welsh people are kept from a relapse into heathenism. Look at Canada, look at the Australias, look at New Zealand, look at the United States of America—why, Sir, there is hardly a Protestant Episcopalian Bishop in any of these countries that has not borne unhesitating testimony to the sufficiency of Christian zeal and liberality for furnishing the means of religious instruction—(hear, hear)—and who has not deprecated all idea of going back to reliance on the State for the temporal maintenance of the Church in which they bear office. I could read to the House scores of quotations from passages uttered or written by colonial Bishops bearing out my allegation. And, Sir, this a result at which we have no right to be surprised as if it were a strange thing. A religion that is worth anything will always contrive to find the means of its own sustentation and culture and extension. It always have done so, except where its elasticity and vitality have been withered by a system of public endowments. England is reputed to be the richest country in the world. English landowners and occupiers enjoy at least a fair proportion of that wealth. For the most part, they profess devoted attachment to the Church of England. Well, Sir, it seems most extraordinary to me that the right rev. prelates of that Church should so loudly and so frequently proclaim their distrust of the readiness of those among whom they ordinarily mingle, and to whom they minister, to do what most other people do—namely, make some sacrifice for the maintenance of their religious faith. Sir, I believe this distrust is a libel on the English gentry. If the chief rulers of the Church of England chose to organise, each one for his own diocese, a sustentation fund for spiritually destitute parishes within it, would it not be more in harmony with their sacred functions than taking every occasion that presents itself to persuade the people of this kingdom, that if the State did not make spiritual provision for the rural districts, nobody else would? My conviction, on the contrary, is, that the disappearance of State endowments would be instantly followed by a rush of voluntary efforts to fill up the vacuum. Depend upon it, that faith in Christianity is not yet at so low an ebb in this country—(cheers)—as to suffer a single village community to remain destitute of the means of religious instruction and Divine worship. It would not be for lack of means, or of liberality, that a deficiency of spiritual provision could befall our villages—it would be, if at all, merely for want of proper organisation. In conclusion—(*ironical cheers from Opposition, loud cheers from Liberal benches*)—Sir, I implore the House not to look upon the question I have so inadequately brought under its consideration as one of merely speculative interest, and not of serious practical importance. It may appear so to superficial observation just at the moment. But Sir, it is neither rampant Radicalism nor sectarian fanaticism, but conservative prudence, which counsels us to profit betimes by the lamentable occurrences which we are witnessing abroad. The same causes out of which sprang the political tornado which is devastating unhappy France exist in this country, though in a more latent form. The cloud no bigger than a man's hand is visible on the horizon. It may be some years hence, or it may be sooner than we think, that a stormy conflict of principles relating to social matters will darken and trouble the political atmosphere—but, Sir, it does seem morally certain that through that ordeal which will try the strength of our national institutions to their very foundations we, as well as continental nations, are destined to pass. The worst thing I wish for the Established Churches of Great Britain is that before that time comes they may be safely moored out of the reach of political billows, and beyond the *ordinary sweep* of political passions. I would have all branches of the Church, which, after all, are united in the same root, fulfilling in that day those functions which are best adapted to exalt men's motives, moderate their aims, soothe exasperation, and tone down popular clamour. And I fear, Sir, I greatly fear, that no Church will be in a fair position to do society this priceless service, which leans, either *for her* influence or maintenance, upon political support. (Hear.) The first forked flashes of revolutionary fire are sure to be attracted and always have been attracted, by political Churches. (Hear, hear.) I would fain see them all rescued from that danger. In their proper and divinely appointed sphere, they are more likely to be out of the way of man's wrath, and will be better qualified to win man's respect and affection. Sir, it is with a simple view to these great and beneficent results that I now move the resolution which stands on the paper in my name. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

Mr. J. D. Lewis: My hon. friend has requested me to second the motion, because he knows that I am totally unconnected with the Nonconformist body. But the fact is, that this is not a question between sects; it is a question between those who, whether they be Episcopalians or not, are in favour of political liberty and a free religion and those who hold an opposite opinion. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend spoke just now of the piles of extracts which he might have read from the speeches of colonial bishops, but I think that piles of extracts might be read from the sermons and speeches of eminent men in the Church at home, in it as well as out of it, all of which would tend to show that there is a large and increasing number of Churchmen who look upon the separation of Church and State as a policy that is at once wise and inevitable. (Hear, hear.) I have not come to trouble the House with extracts, but I trust I shall be permitted to read a few lines that have been written by a member of the House, the Under-Secretary of State for India. During the long vacation he said, "A conviction is beginning to gain ground among the people in favour of a separation between Church and State. The whole stream of public opinion is going in that direction, and men are coming to the conviction that religion should be settled by men's own consciences, and not by any State machinery." I say that the man who entertains such opinions is with us in his heart, no matter what he may say in this House. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend has said much better than I can say it, anything that was to be said on this subject; but nevertheless, I trust I shall be permitted to make one additional remark. I think that the great objection to an Establishment is this, that the Church was originally based on a condition of things which has since been entirely swept away. (Hear, hear.) The leading idea at the foundation of the Established Church, and why it came to be established, was this—I will put it somewhat differently from the manner in which it has been put by my right hon. friend the Secretary for State—it was that the State had a right to dictate to every man as to what his religious opinions were to be. The foot was to be fitted to the shoe, and the man was to take his religion from the State as he took his clothes from his tailor. The State did everything, and we know that in this kingdom all difference of religious opinion was forbidden. It would be impossible to name any more exploded fallacy at the present day. The repeal of the Test Acts, the admission of Roman Catholics and Jews to Parliament, and the disestablishment of the Irish Church, exploded that fallacy. This idea having been given up, it was supplemented by another idea, which was that the State was bound to profess a religion. Now, that is an abstract question which I will not enter into, but I think the House will recollect how it was exhausted, first by Lord Macaulay, and secondly by the hon. and learned member for Richmond, in the second reading of the Irish Church Bill. Another thing to be noticed is the great change which has taken place in the condition of the country. In the days of the Tudors, the only two great cities in England were London and Bristol, London being not greater in population than some of the first-class provincial towns of the present day. The various revenues of the Church were then divided amongst the bishops and the cathedral establishments and the parochial clergy. No provision was made for the rise of large centres, such as Sheffield and Leeds, or for Liverpool, or Lancashire, with its population of three millions. In these places everything has been done by voluntary subscription, and it is that voluntaryism which has altered the character of the times. I am not anxious to detain the House with quotations, but there are one or two points which I must notice; one thing being that the Church has in more recent times undertaken things which were not countenanced at its foundation. The Church was reconstituted at an early period of the reign of Elizabeth, as a bulwark against what was then called Popery. I am sorry to allude to such a subject in a House in which there are thirty-seven Roman Catholic members, including one Minister of State; but the fault lies not with me, but with the system which admits of all religions into this House, and at the same time insists that all legislative powers should be given to one faith. I ask whether the Church of England has not been for some time not so much a bulwark against Catholicism as a secession to the Church of Rome. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.") I know if clergymen go a little beyond the Thirty-nine Articles, they are sometimes pulled up by a tribunal which also deals with maritime affairs, but that is not always the case. They often act so as to remind us of the old Latin maxim—*quis custodiet custodes ipsos*—who will bring clergymen before that tribunal for publications such as appear every week? There is one called the *Sunday Friend*, which circulates extensively in some of the Western districts, and which states upon its cover that it is supported and patronised by the Bishop and all the clergy of the district. This publication openly indicates the following doctrines: The real presence in the Eucharist, the forgiveness of sins through saintly intercession, the divinity of the Virgin Mary, and the efficacy of confession. (Hear, hear). I am aware, and no doubt shall be reminded of the fact by hon. gentlemen opposite, that after this publication had been some time in existence, a gentleman from Somersetshire called the attention of the Bishop of Winchester to its contents, and the bishop merely wrote in reply that he had withdrawn his support from the publication in question. This was but mild censure. I should certainly have expected from so leading a bishop of the Church of England a somewhat more emphatic condemnation of teaching inconsistent with the spirit of that Church. (Hear, hear.) Very recently also, another bishop, speaking in North Staffordshire, said that although he was bound to obey the law as it had been delivered in the Purchas case, he had no intention of enforcing it. Now I ask the House what would be thought of any magistrate who, whilst saying that he felt bound to obey the game laws, announced at the same time that he had no intention of prosecuting poachers. (Hear, hear.) If my hon. friend the member for Leicester were present, I think he would be down on such a magistrate, and would say that much as he deprecated the game laws, he would, so long as they remained the law of the land, prefer to see them properly obeyed. (Hear, hear.) I think that the disestablishment of the Irish Church shows us what ought to be done, and that the best protection for the laity would be for them to obtain a complete mastery over the funds by which the Church is supported. My hon. friend, before he sat down, spoke of the events which are occurring on the continent of Europe. He told us that the tornado which has devastated France was a warning which we ought not to neglect. He pointed to a cloud no larger than a man's hand in the horizon of the country, and also told us that, in the times of tumult, popular indignation generally first fell foul of the Church. (Hear, hear.) This may be true. It may be that we are approaching a time when the State ship will require delicate steering. There is a certain class of people who were looked upon by our forefathers as barbarians, but who are rapidly rising to be the governing power in the country. Those people have an awkward and an original way of looking at everything. It does not do to tell them that an institution has existed for a long time. They sometimes think that the reason why it is unsuited to the present day. These people see a vast organisation, including the whole aristocracy of the country, specially patronised by the law, with the two Houses of Parliament to form its supreme council, with twenty-six *spiritual* peerages at its disposal, with a Government functionary established in every parish, and enjoying a revenue equal to one-tenth of the whole taxation of the country, and yet that that organisation is not followed or believed in by more than one-half of the people. I think it is more like two-fifths of the whole people. Well, it does seem to me that if troublous times did come, such an anomalous institution must be not so much a safeguard of order as a cause of its violation. I should be only too glad, therefore, if the Legislature, by dealing with the matter fairly now, should remove the possibility of future dangers; and the way to affect that object would be to deprive the Church of an ascendancy which is not justified by the character of the time, and which, I think, is dangerous to the good order and tranquillity of the country. (Loud cheers.)

[The speeches of Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli, in opposition to Mr. Miall's motion, will be given in a subsequent issue.]

COMPASS ABERRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—This subject has been kept so much before the public during the last few weeks as to excite an unnecessary feeling of alarm in the minds of many travellers by Sydney steamers. The cause, no doubt, can be traced to the loss of the steamers Queen of the Thames and Auckland, but there is no evidence to show that the loss of either of these vessels was caused by compass aberration. In the investigation into the cause of loss of the Auckland there is no evidence to show that a compass aberration even contributed to that loss. And the only ground of censure is, that her commander was not in a position to prove that it did not. In his case, as in that of the commander of nearly every passenger steamer belonging to Sydney, such proof is more easily obtained than in the generality of iron vessels; and that the risk of loss from compass aberration, where ordinary precautions are taken, is less in Sydney steamers than usual I will endeavour to show.

When iron ship building was in its infancy, and the compass difficulty seemed so great as to prevent it ever attaining the immense extent it has now reached, the great object sought was to discover in such vessel a neutral point; and a Danish gentleman, whose name I now forget, though at the time it was well known to the scientific world—after a number of experiments discovered that the magnetic influence of an iron vessel did not extend to more than seven above the sheer stroke, and that a compass placed above this neutral line could be depended on for showing the true magnetic course. In time, however, the advantages of iron over wood were discovered in more than the hull of the vessel, and this neutral line was destroyed by the fitting of iron bulwarks, iron masts, rigging, &c.; but in proof of the Dane's theory being in the main correct in practice, I may mention that in Sydney we have had more than one illustration during the last few years. The iron ships Esmeralda and Valparaiso, of Liverpool, were each fitted with wooden mizenmast, hemp rigging, and brass fittings; to the after part of the cap—which was made of this metal—was fitted a large compass, which the helmsman could steer by, and both captains assured me that these compasses could at all times be depended on for the correct magnetic course. Now the Sydney passenger steamers appear to be fitted on a like plan, viz., by having a standard compass on a tripod close to the wheel, and, I suppose, above the neutral line, and, if so, it can only be affected in a very, slight degree, if at all, by the wire rigging on the aftermast, which is in all cases made of wood; so that, presuming it is by swinging the vessel proved to have no local aberration, then no subsequent repairs of the vessel can cause it to err, though no prudent commander would trust without a frequent test.

I do not write this to give a false security, nor to vindicate any negligence, for the compass under every circumstance requires a constant care. The magnetic influence of some coasts is well known, such as that of Russia in the Gulf of Bothnia; and some portions of the Australian coast the commanders of steamers ought to regard as such until the contrary is proved. No one who has been at sea for a number of years but knows of compass aberration having occurred from simple causes. I have known of a vessel carried out of her course by a ship boy leaving an iron nail in the binacle for convenience in trimming the lamp. But when I think of an iron ship, with iron masts, iron yards, and iron rigging, making the fastest passage to Sydney on record, as the Patriarch has done, with many others whose commanders are equally entitled to praise, and know the difficulties they have to encounter—having no neutral point for a compass but the aberration counteracted by magnets, and these magnets, and the ship itself, being almost daily affected differently by geographical position—add to this the heeling effect on the compasses of these vessels when they are carrying a press of sail with a beam wind—I feel convinced that, with our Sydney steamers, sailing upright with a compass beyond the reach of the vessel's magnetic influence, if ordinary care is taken, no disaster can occur from this cause; and that such has been hitherto the case we have no proof to the contrary.

The necessity of obtaining within an iron vessel a neutral point for a standard compass has been the great desideratum sought, and some years ago a French gentleman, after many experiments on board of iron vessels, as now built and fitted, abandoned the idea of ever obtaining such, but suggested a scheme I have anxiously waited to see put in practice, viz., to find a neutral point of comparison without the vessel, with which object in view he proposed the construction of a log compass, to be towed so far astern as to be beyond the reach of the ship's magnetic influence, and, by constructing a stopper which could be used on board, enable a commander to compare the course steered with the correct magnetic course.

JAMES M. BANKS.

Sydney Exchange, 7th July.

SUB-INSPECTOR STEPHENSON AND THE RECENT GALLANT CAPTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Everyone who has friends resident in the thinly-populated districts of this colony, must ever entertain feelings of gratitude to sub-inspector Stephenson for his gallant conduct in the recent important capture of two notorious bushrangers, men fully armed for their lawless trade, and who, if resistence were offered to them, would have committed murder without the least hesitation.

Sub-inspector Stephenson has, by this capture, saved many homes from plunder and distress. These men were only caught after a chase of 660 miles; he also on a previous occasion showed great courage and determination in the capture of the notorious "Lowry."

I have not yet seen any notice of Mr. Stephenson's promotion in the force, but there is no doubt the Colonial Secretary, who knows how to value a good man, will not only promote him, but when Parliament meets, that a sum will be asked for to recognise in a substantial way, the valuable services of this brave officer.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. H.

Sydney, July 11.

W. R. LESTER, ESQ., MUDGEE.—Sir,—My husband informs me that you wish to send to Dr. Bristo an account of the cure of my leg. It came first like a stone bruise, then swelling and an eruption set in all over the foot and leg, which continued for two and a half years, causing the most dreadful pain, and no rest night or day. I tried everything I could obtain without any relief, and I spent £15 for Holloway's pills and ointment, besides doctors' medicines, &c.; at last I was induced to try Dr. Bristol's sarsaparilla and pills. After taking ten bottles I was quite cured, with scarcely any mark left. You are at liberty to make this known.—I remain, yours obediently, ROSINA BRIERLY.—Wellington, December, New South Wales. To Mr. E. Row.—I can vouch for the truth of this statement should you feel inclined to make use of it; it may do good to others.—W. R. LESTER.—ADV.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Queensland (s.), 287 tons, Captain Smith, from Rockhampton, via Gladstone, Maryborough, and Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. George Darrell, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mills and servant, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Smith, Miss Dormeilan, Messrs. R. Neil, T. Mathews, A. Anderson, H. King, J. Martin, Blackmore, Mathews, F. Burnett, Captain Collin, and 33 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Turner, from the Clyde and Ulladulla. Passengers—Miss Francis, Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Purgen, Mrs. Beatie, Mrs. Jones, Miss Purgin, Messrs. Gurner, Ryan, Clapham, Graham, Manning, Berry, and 4 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co. agents.

Diamantina (s.), 299 tons, Captain Maides, from the Macleay River, via Port Macquarie. Passengers—Mrs. Watts, Messrs. Stephens, Hayley, Gordon, Barry, Brown, Hyland, Druce, O'Reilly, and 3 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Linn Fern, schooner, 166 tons, Captain Selkerk, from Mauritius 30th May. Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents.

Circe, schooner, 144 tons, Captain Ellis, from Rockhampton 30th ultimo. Parbury, Brothers, agents.

Golden Fleece, ship, 1257 tons, Captain W. Fife, from the Downs 23rd April. Passenger—Mr. Hanson. J. Fraser and Co., agents.

Jessie Kelly, schooner, 170 tons, Captain Geach, from New Caledonia 28th ultimo. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Gallant, Mr. Donhey, and 2 in the steerage. C. Schweig and Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 12.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

Annie Sise, for San Francisco; Norman, for Levuka; H.M.S. Basilisk, for Wellington; J. G. Coleson, for Cleveland Bay; R.M.S. Rangoon, for Melbourne; Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton; Adeline Burke, for Newcastle; Neville, for Hongkong.

CLEARANCES.—JULY 12.

R. M. S. Rangoon, 1253 tons, Captain Skottowe, for Galle, via Melbourne. Passengers—For Southampton: Mr. J. H. Wilson, Mr. T. Gard, Mr. W. A. Penny. For Suez: Mr. Meyerfeld. For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson.

Adeline Burke, barque, 281 tons, Captain Blake, for Melbourne, via Newcastle, in ballast.

Norman, barque, 254 tons, Captain Bryce, for Fiji. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Gutheridge, Miss Gutheridge, Messrs. A. Glasson, G. Smith, W. Blacklaws, E. Meyers, Wilkinson, and Stack.

Neville, ship, 750 tons, Captain Hemsworth, for Hongkong. Passengers—Mrs. Hemsworth and 2 children, Miss Adams, and Mr. E. Purchase.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 12.

Henrietta, Alchymist, from Brisbane Water, with 35 tons wood; Comet, from Cape Hawke, with 8200 feet timber, 18,000 shingles, 1500 palings; Sarah Ann, from the Richmond River; Tasmania (s.), Eagle (s.), from Wollongong, with 365 tons coal; Saxonia (s.), Hirondelle, Urania, from Newcastle, with 540 tons coal, 160 tons stone; Caledonia, from Port Stephens, with 20,000 feet timber; Rose and Thistle, from Manning River, with 21,000 feet hardwood; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 180 bales hay, 27 bags maize, 9 bales skins, 6 casks tallow, 89 hides, 7 pigs, 20 sheep, 2 coops fowls, 2 cases eggs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 12.

Elizabeth, for the Hawkesbury River; Henrietta, for Broken Bay; Comet, for Cape Hawke; Eagle (s.) for Wollongong; Saxonia (s.), Hirondelle, Urania, Mary Lloyd, Tasmania (s.), for Newcastle; Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Rose and Thistle, for Manning River.

IMPORTS.—JULY 12.

Linn Fern, from Mauritius: 10,482 bags sugar, Scott, Henderson and Co.

Circe, from Rockhampton: 92 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 2 bales wool, 1 bundle skins, T. Holt; 65 bales wool, 5 bundles skins, 211 hides, A. J. S. Bank; 3 bales wool, 1 bundle skins, 13 hides, 3 casks tallow, Trebeck and Co.; 23 casks tallow, 67 hides, 5 bundles skins, Harrison and Co.; 52 casks tallow, 2 casks oil, 2 bundles skins, 123 hides, Order.

Jessie Kelly, from New Caledonia: 59 bales cotton, 28 packages beche-de-mer, C. Schweig and Co.

Queensland (s.), from Rockhampton, via Maryborough and Brisbane: 3 bales skins, 3 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 33 bales skins, 1 package, A. J. S. Bank; 177 cases meat, 24 bales wool, 85 hides, H. Beit; 74 hides, J. A. Turner; 48 bales wool, Towns and Co.; 29 bales wool, 1 package, T. W. Donkin; 7 bags quartz, J. Ward and Co.; 1 case, A. Brown; 18 hides, 19 bales wool, 1 bale skins, Mort and Co.; 20 bales wool, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 3 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 package, John Drysdale; 2 bales wool, T. and J. Skinner; 2521 ingots 534 cakes copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 15 cases fruit, Griffiths; 1 case, G. Field; 2 cases, Johnson; 6 cases fruit, 6 bags potatoes, M'Keown; 1 case, Nipper and See; 9 bags potatoes, 2 cases fruit, Hargraves; 3 packages, Raves; 2 packages, Commercial Bank; 3 cases fruit, P. James; 2 cases, Woodward; 20 bags oysters, Gibbons; 1 case, H. Parkes; 1 case, Miller; 1 case, Gelding; 1 case, H. Moore; 5 cases, J. Cameron; 26 packages tallow, 84 hides, Order.

Golden Fleece, from London: 60 hogsheads ale, 40 cases confectionery, 175 cases oilstores, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 132 packages, D. H. Davis; 50 boxes candles, 20 hogsheads, 10 quarter-casks rum, 12 quarter-casks wine, 106 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 200 casks, J. R. Cattell and Co.; 400 casks cement, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 60 hogsheads ale, Young and Lark; 55 packages, 133 hogsheads, Lorimer, Marwood and Co.; 100 hogsheads ale, 250 cases beer, 70 cases whiting, 140 casks soda, 2075 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 300 casks beer, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 200 cases starch, E. and W. Paul; 43 packages, J. J. Curran; 108 hogsheads beer, 99 packages, G. Thornton; 50 casks, 29 packages, 1 bull, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 14 packages, Parrot, Brothers; 1 package, J. Wood; 3000 deals, Parbury, Brothers; 140 drums oil, 40 drums turpentine, 24 casks paint, 40 casks whiting, 40 casks pitch, 20 drums varnish, 110 drums oil, A. Chisholm; 50 barrels tar, Cowlishaw, Brother; 50 packages, D. Nicholl; 1 package, Smith, Anderson, and Co.; 8 bales, 24 packages, J. Keep; 100 cases rum, Campbell and Co.; 5 packages, J. J. Moore; 12 cases varnish, 214 packages, T. Edens; 6 packages, Bank New South Wales; 24 packages, Saddington and Sons; 24 packages, Mason, Brother; 322 packages, H. Moore; 50 cases wine, Brown and Co.; 7 packages, Hamburger, Brothers; 1 package, H. Coleman; 14 packages, Alcock, Brothers; 2 packages, A. Douglas; 4 packages, E. P. Capper and Sons; 14 packages, Curcier, Adet, and Co.; 14 packages, J. B. Tickle; 35 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 47 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 25 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 31 packages, R. Gray; 4 packages, H. Woolnough; 137 packages, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 36 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 144 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 26 packages, Moore, Henderson, and Co.; 6 cases, Perry, Brothers; 8 packages, J. C. Hinsch; 77,260 slates, 300 cases beer, 40 hogsheads rum, 128 casks soda, 140 bundles wire, 350 boxes candles, 550 bags salt, 105 boxes coke, 95 boxes charcoal plates, 58 ingots tin, 2153 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

R. M. S. Rangoon, for Galle, via Melbourne: 5000 sovereigns, Union Bank; 5000 sovereigns, 6927 oz. silver, Oriental Bank; 271 oz. gold, George King and Co.; 1315 sovereigns, On Cheong and Co.; 850 sovereigns, Sum Kum On; 3010 sovereigns, Sum Kum Ti; 143 sovereigns, Royal Mint; 15,008 oz. 17 dwts. gold, Bank N. S. Wales; 1 package, Royal Mint; 4 packages, P. and O. Co.; 15 kegs butter, 1 case, S. Priestly; 1 case, H. Moore; 30 bags flour, R. Phillips; 1 case, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 2 cases, Law, Somner, and Co.

Norman, for Fiji: 1 keg tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 10 cases kerosene, 10 cases brandy, 12 bags rice, 29 packages, Fraser and Co.; 4 cases muskets, 3 cases, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher; 50 cases geneva, J. Campbell and Co.; 10 cases geneva, Parbury, Brothers; 1 case brandy, T. and J. Skinner; 25 cases kerosene, 4 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 package tea, 3 bags sugar, 1 bale woolpacks, 12 packages machinery, 17 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 1 package tea, J. G. Hanks; 1 package, H. Beit; 16 oars, 1 package, M. Moss and Co.; 1 case, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 6 drums oil, 2 packages ammunition, Levick and Co.; 4 packages, J. Barlow; 3 cases, D. Mitchell and Co.; 10 cases kerosene, 3 cases muskets, 12 packages ammunition, 5000 percussion caps, 21 packages, J. Keep; 12 kegs gunpowder, W. Wolfen and Co.; 1 case guns, E. Saber; 5 packages, E. M. Meyers; 3 packages, H. Harper; 11 packages, W. Wright; 5 packages, D. Mitchell and Co.; 1 yacht, 1 dingy, 8 cases sails, 1 anchor, 3000 percussion 3000 bullets, 10 cwt. old lead, 1 keg powder, 67 packages iron, 50 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 8 packages, W. Saber; 240 tons coal, H. H. Hall; 1 cart, 4 wheels, 31 packages, Mort and Co.; 4 packages Campbell and Co.; 1 case, H. Woolnough and Co.

Neville, for Hongkong: 893 tons coal, J. Ward and Co.; 12 casks tallow, G. King and Co.; 20 tierces beef, 5 barrels pork, J. Hemsworth.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Kate, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Helen Macgregor (s.), on Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Macedon (s.), on Friday, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

THE mails by the steamship RANGOON will be closed at the General Post Office, on THURSDAY, the 13th of July, 1871, as follows:—

For unregistered letters, at 9 a.m., on THURSDAY, 13th July.

For newspapers, books, and packets, at 8 a.m., on THURSDAY, 13th July.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received at the General Post Office, on THURSDAY, 13th July, as follows, viz:—up to 10 a.m., on payment of a late fee of 6d.; up to 10.30 a.m., on payment of a late fee of 1s 6d.

DIRECT MAILS VIA SUEZ.

DIRECT Mails are made up at the General Post Office, by the contract packets via Suez, for the following places, viz.:—Melbourne, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, Ceylon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Hongkong, Aden, Suez; Austrian Post Office, Alexandria (enclosing correspondence for Trieste, or marked via Trieste); Malta, Gibraltar, Marseilles, the Travelling Post Office from Marseilles to Lyons (enclosing correspondence for France and for the Travelling Post via France), and the United Kingdom via Southampton and via Brindisi.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, July 12: Macedon (s.), 532 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne; Adeline Burke, barque, 281 tons, Captain Blake, for Melbourne, via Newcastle; Pacific, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Scott, for Cleveland Bay; Kate, barque, 341 tons, M'Kinnon, for Shanghai.

The Queensland (s.) left Brisbane at 12.30 p.m. on Monday, the 10th instant, cleared Cape Moreton at 7 p.m., passed Smoky Cape at 8.45 p.m. on the 11th, entered Sydney Heads at 7 p.m. on the 12th, and arrived at the company's wharf at 8 p.m. Experienced moderate south-east winds, with high south-east swell, to the Solitaries, from thence moderate westerly winds to the Manning River, and fresh south-west the remainder of the passage, with fine weather throughout.

The clipper schooner Jessie Kelly, from New Caledonia 28th ultimo, reports light airs and calms throughout the passage, with a very heavy sea from the south-east. The Contest, for Newcastle, was to leave Noumea on the 29th ultimo.

The Golden Fleece, a fine iron ship of 1300 tons, arrived from London yesterday, after a splendid passage of eighty days from the Downs and seventy-six from Portland. This vessel is now on her first voyage to the colonies, her two previous ones having been made to Calcutta; but she is evidently a remarkably fast ship, as the weather and wind from England to the Cape of Good Hope were of the most discouraging character, but from the latter point she made good use of the strong breezes prevailing, and averaged 250 miles for twenty-seven consecutive days. The ship is in first-class order, and is to the consignment of Messrs. J. Fraser and Co. She will probably discharge at the Circular Wharf. With respect to the outward passage, we learn that she left the Downs on the 23rd April, and was off Portland on the 27th. Light airs, with little or no N.E. trades, continued to the equator, which was crossed on 27th May in longitude 24·51 W., thirty days out. The S.E. trades were also very light, the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope not being reached until 16th June, in latitude 43·58 S. From this point, strong S.W. and N.W. gales prevailed in running down the easting which was effected on a parallel of 45 S., the S.W. cape of Tasmania was pass on 8th instant. During a very violent gale from S.W., with heavy hail squalls, the ship was under close-reefed topsails. Cape St. George light was made on the 10th instant, since which date, calms and light westerly winds have prevailed. On the 12th June, a seaman named W. Quinn, while furling the fore-royal, fell from the yard on deck, and, although not apparently seriously injured, died the following day.

The schooner Agnes took her departure for Cleveland Bay on Saturday.

The Kiama (s.), from the Clyde River and Ulladulla, brings 140 kegs butter, 40 pigs, and sundries.

The three-masted schooner Linn Fern arrived yesterday from Mauritius, after a good passage of 44 days, bringing a full cargo of sugar to the consignment of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. She left with moderate winds, which continued until the 17th June, when heavy gales set in from W.S.W. to N.W., and continued without any intermission until the 5th instant; having damaged her water, a supply was obtained from the s.s. Alexandra, as already reported. No vessels are reported loading for the colonies at Port Louis.

The Diamantina (s.), left the Macleay River on Monday, 10th instant at 2 a.m.; Port Macquarie on Tuesday, at 3 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on Wednesday, 12th, at 4 p.m. Experienced light variable winds as far as Newcastle, from thence moderate S.W. breezes and thick weather. Cargo: 1800 bags maize, 10 cases eggs, 4 cases fruit, 42 hides, 3 packages bacon, 6 coops fowls, 2 casks honey, 10,800 shingles, 1 cask wine, 4 casks pork, 1 cask tallow, and sundries.

NEW CALEDONIA.—Noumea, 30th June. Ships of war:—The Guichen, the Surcouf, the Caledonienne, and the Cyclope. Merchant ships—The Arrogante, the Contest, the Mondewal, the Donald M'Lean, Jessie Kelly, and the Helen.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 12.—New England (s.), Muir, from Sydney.

July 12.—Macedon (s.), Pain, from Sydney.

July 12.—Hydra, barque, Best, from Dunedin.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Challenger, brig, Kyle, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.

July 11.—Australia, brig, Hamilton, for Auckland, with 240 tons coal.

July 11.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, Patten, for Geelong, with 480 tons coal.

July 12.—Duke of Edinburgh, barque, Hill, for Wellington, with 580 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 12.—Scotia, Clara, from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

July 5.—Lalla Rookh, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURE.

July 5.—Star Queen, for London.

The cutter Sarah and Jane, from the Tweed River, arrived on Tuesday night. This vessel, it may be remembered, was stranded on the North Beach, at the Tweed, some weeks back. Several attempts were made to get her off, but unsuccessfully, and ultimately Captain Griffin came to Brisbane and obtained supplies of gear to enable him to take the cutter over the spit and launch her into the river. On returning he found the weather very fine and the sea smooth, and determined to make another effort to get the vessel afloat, by attempting the laborious task of taking her overland. Accordingly, a kedge and warp were laid out, the vessel got on to the ways, and the cutter was hove off,—not altogether without accident, for the kedge came home, and the Sarah and Jane was once again thrown on to the beach. Another kedge and warp were laid out to back up the first, and next day at high water the vessel was got off. The schooners Settler's Friend and Lola Montez, both from Sydney, were in the river when the Sarah and Jane left. Both vessels were seeking cargoes.—*Brisbane Courier*, July 6.

The schooners Stormbird and Native Lass will load at Messrs. Wilson, Bartholomew, and Co.'s mills for Sydney.—*Maryborough Chronicle*, July 4.

ST. LAWRENCE.

ARRIVAL.

July 7.—Jane, from Sydney.

ROCKHAMPTON.

DEPARTURE.

July 1.—Mystery, for S. S. Islands, with 88 natives.

OTAGO.

ARRIVALS.

June 21.—Wild Deer, from Glasgow.

June 26.—Parana, from Mauritius.

WELLINGTON.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.—Lochlee, for Newcastle.

June 26.—Heversham, for Newcastle.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVAL.

June 25.—Isabella, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

June 27.—Queen of the South, Waterlily, for Newcastle; Ellesmere, for Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JULY 12.

100 boxes candles, 6 cases hams, 98 packages dried fruits, 268 packages oilstores, Barker and Co.

122 trunks boots, W. Newell

51,665 feet timber, R. Grant

1 roll copper, 3 iron trough, W. Robinson

4 bales candlewick, F. M'Nab and Co.

1 case pipes, W. Saber

30 bales woolpacks, 7 cases turps, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

1 package hardware, Lassetter and Co.

1 package copper, Caird, Paterson, and Co.

2514 bags wheat, 1750 bags flour, Beilby and Scott

1 case apothecaries' wares, Elliott, Brothers

200 hogsheads ale, Fraser and Co.

12 kegs gunpowder, 50 kegs blasting powder, M. Alexander

1 package cigars, J. Te Kloot

2 packages fancy goods, Jacobs and Co.

13 cases books and stationery, J. Isaacs and Co.

37 barrels oil, Broomfield and Whitaker

1 package ink, Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.

1 case books, D. Nichol

606 hogsheads ale, G. Thornton

1 package stationery, Cowan and Co.

268 bags bran, Beilby and Scott

2 chests tea, Towns and Co.

532 bags flour, J. A. Turner

1 package whip thongs, Butler, Brothers

60 cases jam, J. Pope

4 cases boot uppers, Wright, Davenport, and Co.

6 bales canvas, T. and J. Skinner

41 trunks boots and shoes, Callaghan and Sons

500 bags flour, 1182 bags wheat, Laidley and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 11.—Claud Hamilton (s.), from Newcastle; Tamar (s.), from Launceston.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

July 12.—City of Brisbane (s.), from Maryborough.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

July 11.—Egmont (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

July 11.—Tinonee (s.), for Sydney.

GLADSTONE.

ARRIVAL.

July 9.—Guantanamo, from New Caledonia.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 12.	8.30 a.m.	W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	W.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JULY 12.

QUEENSLAND.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Cardwell	Calm. Fine	
Townsville	SE. Dull	
Bowen	SE. Dull	
Mackay	SW. Cloudy	
Clermont	E. Raining	
Waverley	SE. Cloudy	
Nebo	NW., light. Raining	
Rockhampton	Calm. Dull	
Hawkwood	Calm. Raining	
Maryborough	W. Raining	
Gayndah	Calm. Cloudy	
Roma	Calm. Cloudy	
Brisbane	SW. Drizzling rain	
Toowoomba	SSE. Dull, raining	
Dalby	Calm. Dull	
N. S. WALES.		
Tenterfield	NW. Foggy	NW. Raining
Casino	Calm. Cloudy	SW. Light rain
Grafton	Calm. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Clarence Heads	WSW. Cloudy	SW., light. Cloudy
Glen Innes	W. Cloudy	W. Raining
Inverell	W. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Port Macquarie	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
West Kempsey	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Armidale	Calm. Cloudy	SW. Cloudy
Tamworth	Calm. Raining	Calm. Cloudy
Gunnedah	SE. Raining	Calm. Fine
Narrabri	SW. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Muswellbrook	NW. Raining	Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Raining	Calm. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Showery
Maitland	SE., light. Steady rain	SW., light. Showery
Port Stephens	NW. Dull, sea smooth	SW. Cloudy, like rain
Newcastle	NW. Dull, sea smooth	W. Dull, like rain
Barranjuee	W. Dull, cloudy	W. Dull
Windsor	W. Fine	W. Cloudy
Sydney	W. Fine	W. Fine
South Head	W. Cloudy, sea smooth	W. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	SW. Dull	SE. Dull
Kiama	W., light. Fine	SW., light. Cloudy
Jervis Bay	W., light. Dull	SW., light. Cloudy
Goulburn	Calm. Sharp frost	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine, frosty	Calm. Fine
Araluen	NE. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Moruya	N. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Sharp frost	Calm. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Cooma	SW. Fine	NW. Fine
Eden	S. Fine	NE., light. Fine
Yass	Calm. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Foggy	SW. Fine
Tumut	NE. Fine, foggy	SE. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Albury	NE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	SW. Cloudy	Calm. Dull
Bathurst	SE. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Carcoar	Calm. Cloudy, cold	W. Fine
Mudgee	W. Cloudy	W., light. Showery
Merriwa	Calm. Raining hard	SW. Showery
Wellington	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Raining	W. Cloudy
Orange	Calm. Foggy	SE. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Cloudy	S. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Frosty	Calm. Cloudy
Young	Calm. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	W. Fine	NW. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Euston	Calm. Fine	WNW. Fine
Wentworth	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne	N. Fine	
Queenscliff	WNW. Fine	
Cape Schanck	NW. Cloudy, hazy	
Cape Otway	NW. Cloudy, showery	
Portland	NW. Fine	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Guichen Bay	N. Cloudy	
Adelaide	NE. Dull	
M'Donnell Bay	N. Cloudy	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

BAROMETER.—Melbourne, 30·22; Queenscliff, 30·05; Cape Schank, 29·83; Cape Otway, 29·856; Portland, 30·083; Guichen Bay, 30·075; Adelaide, 30·033.

THERMOMETER.—Melbourne, 49·8; Queenscliff, 50·; Cape Schank, 50·; Cape Otway, 52·; Portland, 56·; Guichen Bay, 53·; Adelaide, 49·8.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation 9° 53' 5" East. 7th July, 1871.

The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and to Mean Sea Level. Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.

Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JULY 11, 1871. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Velocity.	Wind: Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·144	45·8	90	W.	6	0·2	10	0·00	4·0
P.M. 3	·020	60·0	66	ENE.	6	0·2	3		
" 9	·071	56·5	73	NNW.	9	0·4	1		2·5
Mean	30·081	54·1	76·3		7	0·3	4·3		3·8

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·028.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum ... 61·9 | Sun-maximum ... 100·0
Minimum ... 42·2 | Grass-minimum ... 38·5

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 130·0 at 12.52 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 58·5.

Total rainfall from January 1st to July 12th—44·785 inches.

Annual average of the preceding twelve years—51·011 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1st to July 1st during the previous 14 years, 23·629 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—July 12, 1871: Barometer.	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.: Max.	Min.	Rain in inches.
Grafton	23		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	65·4	47·0	0
Narrabri	182		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	—	—	0·57
Armidale	82	3278	30·298	40·0	86	Calm.	0·0	50·2	33·1	0
P. M'Quarie	0		—	—	—	W.	4·0	62·3	43·5	0
Murrurundi	113	1050	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	41·3	0·09
Dubbo	230		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	57·9	—	0·08
Mus'brook	96		—	—	—	NW.	—	62·8	34·3	0
Mudgee	130		—	—	—	W.	—	54·9	37·0	0
W. M'tland	16		—	—	—	SE.	1·0	63·3	46·4	0·04
Newcastle	1	112	30·068	50·8	91	NW.	0·4	65·8	47·8	0·01
Orange	192	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	52·4	29·2	0
Bathurst	100	2332	—	—	—	SE.	1·0	53·0	29·0	0
Par'amatta	16		—	—	—	W.	1·0	57·5	40·6	0
Sydney	5	155	30·125	48·0	92	W.	0·2	61·9	48·4	0
W'ntw'rth	520		—	—	—	W.	1·0	57·3	—	0
W'll'gong	0		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	63·4	43·7	0
Goulburn	57	2129	30·226	31·3	87	Calm	0·0	58·2	26·6	0
W. Wagga	164		—	—	—	W.	1·0	—	29·9	0
Queanb'y'n	62		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	51·2	26·2	0
Deniliquin	278	410	30·251	45·0	91	W.	1·0	60·1	32·5	0
Kiandra	84	4640	30·382	25·5	—	Calm.	0·0	47·7	17·9	0·40
Cooma	47		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	55·6	21·8	0
Eden	0	107	29·968	43·7	86	S.	1·0	60·0	41·1	0

Raining at Murrurundi, Dubbo, and West Maitland. Frost at Young, Goulburn, and Queanbeyan.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JULY 13, 1871.

Object.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Phases of the Moon.	
Sun	7 5	5.5	Full Moon	2nd
Moon	3.11 a.m.	1.35 p.m.	Last quarter	9th
Mercury	7.18 a.m.	4.1 p.m.	New Moon	18th
Venus	9 38 a.m.	8.39 p.m.	First quarter	25th
Mars	11 14 a.m.	11 38 p.m.	Perigee	2nd and 30th
Jupiter	6 35 a.m.	4·19 p.m.		
Saturn	5.36 p.m.	6.8 a.m.	Moon's age, 25·0 days.	

MOON.—G.S. Declination, 3rd; in Equator, 9th; G.N. Declination, 17th; in Equator, 24th; G.S. Declination, 30th; Apogee, 14th.

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m., 4h. 26m.; p.m., 4h. 58m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871.

THERE are several native Governments in the South Seas where there are resident Consuls, and more than one possess a flag recognised and saluted by European nations. Of these the most conspicuous is the monarchy of the Sandwich Islands. In early days this encountered considerable difficulties from the agents of European Powers who desired annexation—in other words, the sovereignty and commercial advantages of its possession. Although an English missionary—the celebrated Mr. ELLIS—was among the first occupants of these islands, the American Board of Missions undertook their evangelization, and conducted both the religious and the civil government under the native dynasty. Nothing but the blindest bigotry could doubt the value of their services. They were untrammelled by conditions and accustomed to administration. They became by an easy transition the chief ministers of a new government; but gradually prepared the way for a system from which all but the influence of their example and teaching would gradually die out. They were once in serious danger from the French vessels of war, at the time when the French Government seemed to be inspired by a special zeal for the rival Church, and an anxiety to obtain settlements in the Pacific Ocean. On the other hand, the visit of Lord PAULET seemed to threaten the independence of the islands. His proceedings were disowned by the British Government, and a course of negotiations was opened which led to the ultimate recognition of the native sovereignty and flag. Thus it has happened that this native monarchy has appeared to secure all the advantages of local administration which could be expected from colonization, while it has preserved the rights of the native people. A combination of causes has prevented Honolulu from being troubled by those questions which have elsewhere attended the conflict of interests and led to the violent sacrifice of the native inhabitants. Before the islands, under the sovereignty of the present king, had attracted population, idolatry had been abolished, Christian schools had been established, legislation had defined the rights of foreigners, and the disdain with which they were commonly regarded had been checked by a power too strong to be borne down. It might have been expected that the American missionaries would have favoured slavery; but the class who went to these islands had a still stronger repugnance to its practices than European nations. Coming from the New England section of the Union, and belonging to the old stock of Americans, they had only known slavery as a thing to be detested, and they regarded with more than usual jealousy any approximation to that system. A pamphlet recently published in answer to some remarks of Bishop WILBERFORCE, by Mr. ELLIS, and written with the usual energy of that accomplished missionary, vindicates the men who established schools and planted churches at their own cost while other parties were asleep.

The Fijis seem in some degree entering upon that stage of national life which will make it necessary to blend native and European authority. It has not the difficulty referred to as threatening Hawaii. The Governments of Europe seem to have no desire to accept the burden or to possess the prize. The contrast is striking between the resolute rejection of the sceptre and the previous apparent anxiety to forestall and anticipate by a violent and summary annexation. But another class of difficulties must arise. The internal anarchy will not be prevented by a paper constitution. The authority of THAKOMBAU will require establishment by arms. The assistance of Europeans will be necessary to found his dynasty and give currency to his laws. There has not been time to penetrate the native mind with the principles of civilization, or to give them the consciousness of right, which resists aggression because it is unjust. Besides, the establishment of plantations, and the constant importation of native labourers, has created an interest which it will be difficult to preserve except by force. The numbers already collected will submit with impatience to a half-savage ruler.

The exhibition which followed the proclamation of the new Government shows that a large hostile party are disposed to treat THAKOMBAU's pretensions with scorn. The account given is remarkable for the absence of important classes. The names do not express a large representative character. It is not perhaps any great objection that the officials have been undistinguished by a statesmanlike reputation. We are accustomed in colonies to see men mount to lofty stations by a sudden spring. An unwashed Ministry would, therefore, be no innovation, and might, indeed, by showing the grime of industry, come nearer the colour of the chief. It is good practical sense that is most essential in so small an affair. If the new Ministry are accepted by the new Sovereign, they, perhaps, ought to be allowed to try their hand. There is no large treasury to manipulate, and before a considerable revenue can be collected they may prove their capacity for its equitable distribution. The prospect, however, was not very cheering. No sooner had they set up a Government than there appeared a strong party with a revolution, fortunately not supported by firearms, but in the English way, by a chairman, a motion, and three cheers for the QUEEN. Unfortunately, the QUEEN could not help them. The loyalty which dictated those acclamations finds no response in Downing Street. Cast off as subjects of the British Crown, they must take their share in the risks and duties of a new government. The colonies, though they will not undertake a sovereignty which England has rejected, will be sympathetic in efforts to establish law and consolidate the elements of power which circumstances may yield them. It will take time to give confidence, and this will depend much upon the personal character of those who guide the chief.

Successful government will also greatly depend on the nature of the laws adopted to obtain and manage labour. It will be necessary to be specially careful on this point. The settlers in Fiji will be held responsible for the conduct of this trade, and the French and English Governments may employ vessels of war, in defiance of any local authority, to punish outrages upon the principles of European civilisation. The crimes that have been already committed have excited great distrust, and a watch will be kept which will interrupt any trade which does not preserve the broad line which separates voluntary from bond labour.

The British Government in rejecting the sovereignty will stand in precisely the same relation to the new Government as other nations, and it has been recently decided by the law officers of the Crown that British subjects residing in foreign countries are liable to all the losses and risks of war, and must share the dangers of the Government which affords them protection. To adopt any other rule would greatly add to the responsibilities of sovereignty, and be inconsistent with the conditions of reciprocal protection and obedience—of sovereignty and subjection.

The people of the Fijis, however, have undertaken a task which many communities have found in their path before them. Government is only another word for order, and the maintenance of order ought to define and limit the scope of government. The founders of America were indeed a different class of people, and were inspired by other motives; but they had the same difficulties to overcome. The first government they established was chiefly municipal. It was external danger which led them into confederated action. but the expansion of their government was dictated and measured by the necessity of their position. Their chief object was to cultivate the earth and enjoy securely its fruits. The settlers of Fiji may find advantage in following their example, by making government subservient to its main design—the securing the benefits of society without the burdens of political ambition.

IT was GEORGE STEPHENSON who said "Where combination is possible, competition is impossible." He employed this pithy apophthegm in relation to railway affairs, and before the House of Commons Committee gave it as his decided opinion that the power of Government supervision should extend to vetoing the construction of competing lines, to protect the public against heavy rates of traffic, which would be required to remunerate the capital involved in their construction. The sagacious father of locomotion by steam perceived that the greatest care should be exerted to prevent the formation of lines that were not wanted, since, when once created, they would continue issue, and to place an unnecessary tax upon the community. If a competing road was built to divide the business of a line fully equal to the whole of the work thus divided, it was clear that the business must support two lines instead of one. The line or lines *de trop* would not cease to work, but in the course of time they would combine to exact money from the community in preference to continuing the process of living upon each other. Thus "stock-watering," as the fraudulent mode of increasing the stock of railways is called in America, is by no means the only abuse from which the people of the United States suffer, for competition leads the way to a wasteful expenditure of capital, for which the people are obliged to pay interest, although no benefit is derived from the outlay. In applying his remark STEPHENSON calculated, during the railway mania of 1845-6, that out of three hundred millions sterling, at that time expended in railway construction, fully seventy millions had been completely thrown away upon unnecessary and duplicate lines. The fallacy of cheap transportation through railway competition had cost Great Britain this sum. Had the proper use been made of STEPHENSON's foresight this waste might have been saved, as it was in Belgium, where M. ROGIER clearly perceived the cost to the State of allowing free competition to railways, and founded the system which has made Belgium famous for the economy and efficiency of its means of transport.

Had the system of the Belgian Minister been applied to Great Britain and America what an enormous sacrifice of capital might have been saved. Boston and New York, in their endeavour to avoid being shut out in the cold, have laid down so many lines from themselves to the outer world that the traveller is positively troubled to select, amidst the lines that contend for the honour of conveying his person, which chance of accident he will prefer. In either case it were easy to determine the lines wanted for the commerce of the country. It is stated by a competent authority, and generally allowed, for instance, that two channels of communication were required in the case of Boston—one communicating directly with the West by rail by way of Albany, pursuing the same course as the Boston and Albany Road; the other communicating directly with the lakes, and connecting as closely as possible the great internal waters of the continent with Boston Harbour. The length of these two lines would be 550 miles, and the cost £7,000,000. To remunerate the capitalists who executed these works, the public would have been taxed to the extent of £600,000 a year. But the record of what has been, differs seriously from what should have been done. The first steps were wise. The present Boston and Albany line was constructed and opened in 1842. The work done was then represented by £1,250,000 of stock and £1,063,904 of indebtedness. A false step on the part of the Legislature, under the idea of protecting the community, led to the traffic of the country being saddled with a far heavier tax than it would have been, the railway constructors being the sole beneficiaires. In England the precedent had been given of limiting the dividends on capital stock to 10 per cent. per annum. The State legislation of Massachusetts limited them to 7 per cent., under the impression that all surplus earnings would naturally be devoted to the development of the enterprise, or the reduction of fares and freights. What should have been done was to establish tariffs of maximum charges, subject to periodical revision, leaving the corporation to divide all that could be earned in the legal limits. By this means a premium would be given for every additional facility provided to the public. But it was far otherwise. The result was to multiply and extend railroads all over the country, but to leave the connection of Boston with Albany and the West to be maintained with a single line after a period of thirty years. The through business on the connecting roads had increased five hundred per cent., while that of the original line had increased only sixty. "The simple truth was," as an American writer says, "that while these roads could and did earn all and more than all that they could safely divide, by doing the business which came naturally to their hands, they did not care to increase that business, and by so doing, as they feared, brave the danger of hostile legislation." It might have been supposed that roads when stationary would not show an increase of stock. But the reverse of this occurred. Under the restriction of the law, the corporations fattened; for, being precluded from profiting by increased business, they profited by a fraudulent creation of capital by means of consolidation recently explained. The two roads went into consolidation in 1867, with £4,200,000 stock and indebtedness, and came out nearly five millions sterling.

Then if we follow the fortunes of the line run from Boston to the West, in connection with the Erie Road, what do we find? The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad came into existence, which cost £3,000,000, the stock being £5,000,000, and the debt £4,000,000—the securities representing value being but £4,000,000. It hardly need be observed that the value of the stock, as thus estimated, is exceedingly doubtful. About one-third of the cost of the railway upon paper will be represented by real property. This line was not needed. Massachusetts entered upon the work under the impression that monopoly was to be defeated by competition; and so because one or two lines needed regulation, others were to be built to remedy the defect. This folly was everywhere repeated. Instead of insisting on the simple rights of the public in respect of existing railways, those railways were duplicated—the new lines being no improvement upon the old, running between the same termini—opening no new connections, developing no new traffic. The height of absurdity in this direction seems to have been reached by Massachusetts. We give the facts as told by a writer on railroad inflation. "While France and Italy combined hesitated long about a tunnel which was indispensable to the existence of a single thoroughfare across the Alps, the little commonwealth of Massachusetts, with one thoroughfare to the west, created by herself, already in existence, and two more far advanced towards completion, blunders headlong into the task of piercing the Green Mountain with a tunnel second only in all the world to that of Mount Cenis."

Such are some of the troubles which befall a community when private enterprise is left to construct and work the railways. The evils that we know are often esteemed greater than those we know not, and for this reason it may be well for us to look beyond our own sphere before demanding any change. The present system is unsatisfactory, but the experience both of England and America proves that free competition cannot be trusted alone, and that private enterprise unwisely interfered with by the Legislature may afford a glorious opportunity for the sharks of finance to prey upon the savings of industry.

SUPREME COURT.—Business, This Day.—Term List: Demurrer: Dibbs v. the Colonial Sugar Refining Company (part heard). New Trial Motion, &c. Francis v. Towns. Exparte Parker in re Aldrick, Small Debts Act. Exparte Parker in re Pennington, ditto. Master's Office, at 11 a.m.: Mackenzie v. West and another. Adjourned defendants' discharge.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The monthly general meeting of the Engineering Association of New South Wales was held, yesterday evening, at the Masonic Hall, York-street: Mr. John Fyfe in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and several new members were proposed and elected. The next business was the discussion of Mr. Selfe's "Paper upon Compound Engines," postponed from the previous meeting. In the absence of Mr. Cruikshank (who was unable to attend), Mr. Laing was called upon to continue the discussion. Mr. Laing took a different view of the matter to that expressed by Mr. Selfe, and described a simpler kind of engine which, in his opinion, would, on all accounts, be far preferable. Mr. Halkett stated some objections to compound engines. Mr. Crowl also disagreed with the principles laid down in Mr. Selfe's paper, and stated, at some length, his reasons for thinking that one-cylinder engines were to be preferred to compound engines. There were several circumstances which rendered the extraordinary speed attained to by the Queen of the Thames not such a proof of the excellence of compound engines as some had supposed. Several of the members then joined in the discussion, which was throughout of a purely technical character, and turned principally upon the question as to which kind of engine ensured the greatest speed, with the greatest economy of fuel. The case of the Queen of the Thames steamer—which had made such a rapid passage from England to Melbourne—was strongly insisted upon by some of the speakers as a proof that compound engines not only were the most serviceable, but the safest, and the most economical in the matter of fuel. Mr. M'Dougall was strongly opposed to the use of compound engines, and believed that an economy of fuel could be obtained without the complex arrangements advocated in Mr. Selfe's paper. The experience of American engineers was adverse to the use of compound engines. Mr. Davis relied upon the opinion of Professor Rankin (which he quoted at length) and pointed out that the compound engines of the Queen of the Thames were of the latest invention. Mr. Selfe addressed the meeting in reply, ably defending the compound engine; insisting that all that he had advanced in favour of that species of engine could be distinctly proved by figures. Until those figures could be disproved, mere opinion must of course go for nothing. Mr. Selfe was loudly applauded when he resumed his seat.

WE are requested by William Price and Co. to draw the attention of the public to their extensive and unreserved sale of statuary, marble ornaments, vases, &c., to be held on the premises of Signor Bernucci, No. 349, George-street, This Day, Thursday, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

THE SYDNEY ART UNION.—The display of works of art at our last intercolonial exhibition, and its very cordial appreciation by many thousands of visitors, seems to have conclusively proved that there is a civilisation in this rising community altogether opposed to the wretched vandalism recently manifested at Paris. A healthy and enlightened taste for the productions of artistic genius is here becoming daily more developed, and has already been provided for in a variety of ways. Amongst these encouraging manifestations is "The Sydney Art Union, and Fine Arts Distribution," got up under the auspices of Messrs. Brown and Moore, of 369, George-street, near King-street—next to the office of the Electric Telegraph. The collection thus offered embraces eighteen valuable oil paintings by Weekes, Knell, Stewart, Neales, Chambers, and others; water-colour drawings, of great merit, by F. Nash, S. T. Gill, and others; oleographs after celebrated masters—invaluable for students—and a magnificent collection of chromo-lithographs, line engravings, and autotypes. The chromos are numerous and choice, chiefly after Steyer, Birket Foster, and other celebrities. The engravings comprise a large and varied selection after Faed, Landseer, Ansdell, Barrett, and others. The "autotypes" are all *facsimiles* (printed in permanent pigments, and of a large size) of landscapes and historical pictures of inestimable value. There is also a portfolio, entitled, "Irish Wood and Water," presenting (from nature) some of the most beautiful scenes on the Lakes of Killarney, and elsewhere in Ireland. These must be seen to be properly appreciated. Messrs. Brown and Moore have also included in the number of the prizes an admirable selection from the renowned pictures in the Louvre and the Florence Galleries; together with another large selection from the engravings of Francisco Francia, and of Marc Antonio Raimondi. The autotypes from the Louvre Gallery possess the greatest possible interest to the intelligent visitor; and that interest is, of course, enhanced by the fact that the originals have doubtless all been destroyed by the brutal and cowardly mob of Paris. The prizes are shortly to be distributed (under the provisions of the 14th Victoria, No. 13), by a committee of gentlemen selected from amongst the ticketholders. But besides the chance of prizes—properly so called—there are "consolation stakes" for the less successful; each subscriber being entitled to select at once from the portfolio of photographs a picture equal in value to half the amount of the subscription—one guinea. The photographs, we observe, embrace fine views of St. Andrew's Cathedral, the University, and other public buildings. The number of subscribers is limited to 500, and the value of the paintings alone has been estimated at 500 guineas. The names of the gentlemen forming the general committee are—Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, M.A., Dr. James S. Paterson (the barrister), Dr. S. Boyd, Mr. R. B. Smith, M.L.A., Mr. Frank Senior, and Mr. R. L. D. Fattorini. Tickets can be procured at 369, George-street.

ERRATUM.—In allusion to the departure of the Governor for New Zealand, it was stated that the Chief Justice was administering the government. This is incorrect. There did not appear to be a necessity for such an appointment, as the Earl of Belmore's absence was to be short.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE BAZAAR.—There was yesterday opened in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, a bazaar, the several stalls of which have been furnished by, and are presided over by representatives of the various Divisions of Daughters of Temperance throughout the city. There is in each stall a highly effective display of the useful as well as the ornamental. Berlin wool work is well represented—that being the material of many tasteful articles; there are also excellent samples of bead work; *chefs d'œuvres* in the way of children's—and especially of baby clothing, irrespective of many fanciful and elegant nick-nacks. Artificial flowers of several kinds are shown in one part of the hall, while in another there can be purchased cut flowers in neat bouquets, produced by Nature. The Volunteer Band was in attendance during the day. The number of visitors to the hall yesterday was not very great, but this may be accounted for by the bleak weather, and the existence of other attractions. The bazaar will close on Friday evening.

SMALL-BORE RIFLE MATCH.—The second of the series of matches for the small-bore rifle, in connection with the Rifle Association, was concluded yesterday. It was commenced on the 20th May last, and remained unfinished from the 8th round at 900 yards. Firing commenced shortly after 2 p.m., and resulted in Mr. W. Freeman taking first prize with 73 points; this gentleman was allowed two handicap shots, but did not fire the one at 900 yards; Mr. R. Brownlow, second prize with 69 points; Mr. A. Freeman, third prize with 61 points, two handicap shots; Mr. Slade, fourth prize with 60 points; and Mr. S. Lynch, fifth prize with 60 points. The weather yesterday was very unsuitable. It may be as well to mention that the ranges were 800 and 900 yards, with ten shots at each range.

SHEEP AND PIG WORMS.—By this mail we learn that Dr. Morris sends, through our Agricultural Society, to the Royal Microscopical Society of London, twenty-four micro-specimens of the various entozoa found in the sheep and pig, including an Amphistoma conicum, for identification, and have no doubt but that we shall hear further about these parasites from such a learned body of gentlemen connected with the Royal Microscopical Society of London, as this society numbers on its list some of the first investigators of the day.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB.—This club, since its formation in January last, has been progressing very satisfactorily. The object of the club is to promote the mental improvement of its members by holding debates on all subjects except those of a sectarian character. Any member of the School of Arts desirous of becoming a member of the club can do so. There is no subscription, but all members on being elected are required to pay an entrance fee of two shillings. During the past six months the club has held debates on various subjects. The debates have always been conducted with spirit and good temper, and several of the members have spoken ably and eloquently on the different subjects of debate. The office-bearers for the ensuing half-year, elected on Monday, July 3rd, were: President, Mr. Francis W. King; vice-president, Mr. R. Smith, B.A.; committee, Messrs. G. Reed, V. Brown, J. Williams, and W. Cameron; secretary and treasurer, Mr. F. H. D. Pegus.

THE ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE MOSES TAYLOR.—The following fuller particulars of the bursting of a boiler on board the Moses Taylor are given in a New Zealand journal: "This vessel arrived at Honolulu on June 5th, with mails for the Nevada. During her passage a sad accident occurred in the fireroom, by the collapse of the flue of the starboard boiler. The hot water and steam escaping rushed upon the doomed men, killing first the engineer, and then five others. The bodies were buried at sea, and the steamer came on with one boiler."

SCRIP MANIA.—The scrip mania at the Thames is thus referred to by the Auckland correspondent of the *Lyttelton Times*:—"Bubble companies are springing up like mushrooms, and sharebrokers abound who have nothing to live on but their wits, and who include bankrupt members of every trade and profession, from the *ci devant* billiard-marker to the ex local preacher." The *Hawke's Bay Herald's* correspondent says that he firmly believes that if the excitement continues much longer, the Lunatic Asylum will have to be enlarged.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN NEWS.—In the telegram of news received by the Nevada, published in the Lyttelton journal, the following items appear, which have not hitherto reached us:—Bismarck met the request of the Versailles Government in a very liberal spirit. He agreed to the reduction of the indemnity settled by the treaty of peace by half a milliard of francs, equal to £20,000,000. Fabrice (?) demanded that the Commune should give up the Guards who attacked the house of Mr. Washburne, American Minister. Grousset [Roselle?] ordered a court-martial, but the culprits fled, and he could only express his sorrow and indignation. Panama (via Jamaica), May 18. Insurgent rebels are within three miles of Panama. The American Consul declares that the seizure of the United States steamer Montejo is piracy, and calls on the captain of the British war vessel Chameleon to recapture her. New York.—A parting banquet was given to the British High Commissioners by Cyrus Field. There were 100 prominent guests. Speeches were made by Earl de Grey, Cullen Bryant, Sir Stafford Northcote, General M'Dowell, Lord Tenterden, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

FIRE.—On Monday last, the 10th instant, a wooden structure on Mr. John Stagg's property at Burrawang, and occupied by Mr. P. J. Wallace (late of St. Leonards) was burned to the ground during the absence of the family. In addition to the household effects, the place contained about £35 worth of printing materials, and many valuable manuscripts, which were all consumed. Mr. Wallace was about to establish a paper in the district, having had everything in readiness: but he will now be deprived of the means of carrying out his project. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

NEW CALEDONIA.—We are in receipt of the *Moniteur de la Nouvelle Calédonie* of the 21st of June, but the intelligence is of no general interest. M. Barnard, Lieutenant de vaisseau of the Surcouf, proceeds to France on sick leave. The official journal publishes the proclamation of M. Thiers, the Chief of the French Executive, to the French army and people.

PRINCE ALFRED AND THE DUCHY OF SAXE-COBURG.—The prolonged illness of Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg has given rise to speculation in the duchies of Coburg and Gotha as to his probable successor. "The presumptive heir," says a correspondent of the *Volkszeitung*, "is Prince Alfred of England, now twenty-seven years old. Some time ago he made several brief visits to Coburg, where he has a new palace and some empty stables, but he has since adopted the naval career, and is at this moment cruising with an English squadron in the Indian Ocean. He is a total stranger to the affairs of the duchies; he appears to be more at home in the Indian Archipelago than in Coburg and Gotha, and does not show much ambition to play the part of a small German prince. Queen Victoria has two other and younger sons—Arthur and Leopold—who have also learned German. They might replace their brother on the throne of the duchies, unless, indeed, England should prefer to renounce their hereditary rights in favour of the German Emperor. This would be the most sensible course, and anyhow it must come to that sooner or later."

EXTENSIVE and Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Clothing, Hosiery, &c.—Chas. Moore and Co. beg to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and others to their auction sale of a newly arrived shipment of the above, to take place at their Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456740

THE ILLAWARRA EXPORT BUTTER TRADE.—The following, which is Messrs. Merry, Willis, and Lloyd's third letter to the Central Illawarra Butter Company, regarding the sale of Australian butter in the home market, has been received by Mr. John Bigger, per last mail from England. The *Mercury* says:—It is pleasing to notice that those gentlemen do not speak at all discouraging concerning the consignments which have been made to them, and that the butter shipped from this port was bearing so favourable a comparison with other shipments of the same article from Australia. We leave the letter, which is as follows, to speak for itself:—"Both the William Duthie and Lord Warden have arrived since our last. The butter by the former ship is in store, and so far as quality is concerned and condition, it bears very favourable comparison with any other butter we have seen from the colony. It is free from taint, sufficiently salt to preserve it, and not too much so; it is rather soft and greasy, but not so much so as many other samples we have seen from Australia. We wish we could add a more encouraging report of its market value. The market is at present overstocked, both with fine Continental and large quantities of Australian butter, and the latter is consequently very unsaleable; its nominal value is from 50s. to 56s. per cwt, whilst the finest Normandy butter is worth 130s. per cwt. We have given Messrs. S. Page and Son, brokers, the parcel by the William Duthie for sale among the dealers, and the parcel by the Lord Warden we have arranged with Messrs. Goad, Bigg, and Co. to offer at auction so soon as landed, and shall be guided accordingly as to the best mode of disposing of it. Some of the casks by the Lord Warden are very objectionable as to size; those of the William Duthie are suitable, and in very good order. We regret much that your first shipments should arrive to such a depressed market. When this Australian butter—of quality such as yours, or possibly somewhat better, as your experience of packing, &c., improves—gets better known in this market, we do not see why it should not command a better price, and be used for table and cooking purposes; but at the present time, the market being so full of Continental butter, it does not find its way into consumption for this purpose."

A MINISTER IN DISPUTE WITH HIS CONGREGATION.—We learn from the Brisbane *Courier* that a dispute is going on between the Church of England people on the Ravenswood and their clergyman, the Rev. J. K. Black, of Bowen. A memorial has been drawn up for presentation to the Bishop of Sydney on the subject by the late Church Committee, setting forth the facts of the case, and stating the reasons which caused the resignation of the Church Committee. The memorial is signed by T. R. Hacket, E. J. Finch, and H. Brandon, members of the late Church Committee, and states that five months ago the committee were elected at a public meeting of the members of the Church of England residing on the gold-field, for the purpose of securing the regular monthly attendance of a clergyman. They subsequently entered into an arrangement with the Rev. J. K. Black, of Bowen, who promised his regular attendance to perform the duties of a clergyman, and the stipend was fixed by the congregation at £100 per annum. On the 15th May last, an Englishman named Mr. F. Danne, died at the Ravenswood Hospital, and the Rev. Mr. Black was desired to read the Burial Service over him, but he declined to do so on the ground that he had to leave Ravenswood for Bowen, and requested Mr. Hacket, the Gold Commissioner, to do so. Mr. Hacket declined, seeing that a clergyman was on the gold-fields, and whose departure might easily be delayed for a short period. The deceased was eventually buried that day without the rights of Christian burial, although the Rev. Mr. Black did not leave the gold-field until the next day. A meeting of the committee was then held, and the members determined to resign for the purpose of severing all further connection with the Rev. Mr. Black, and the rev. gentleman was informed of this step. Mr. Black returned to Ravenswood, and held Divine service on Sunday, May 28. After the service he introduced the subject of the misunderstanding between himself and the late Church Committee, and the memorial states, after making various excuses for his own conduct, indulged in a violent and slanderous philippic against the Gold Commissioner, Mr. T. R. Hacket, whom he held up to public obloquy in unmeasured terms, and represented him as the sole cause of his dismissal. The memorial is signed by thirty members of the Church of England on the gold-field, in addition to the committee-men.

THE AGENT-GENERAL.—In the closing paragraph of the second leader in yesterday's *Herald*, it was stated that Mr. Cowper had, with the exception of Mr. Robertson, "been Prime Minister" longer and more frequently than any one else. It should have read, "had held office in the Cabinet." Mr. Robertson only takes precedence in respect of the general tenure of office. As to the actual Premiership Mr. Cowper held it four times to Mr. Robertson's twice.

SIMILIS SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.—The *Hawke's Bay Herald* is responsible for the following strange item:—On Thursday morning, as Mr. M'Dougall was proceeding towards Havelock in a trap, he was upset, and falling on his right arm, put the elbow out of joint. The same evening, as he, in company with Mr. Skillicorn, was coming in a conveyance to Napier, with the object of getting Dr. Spencer to set the joint, the horse bolted when within a mile of Tareha's bridge, and coming in contact with a post, the conveyance was upset. The horse then commenced kicking, striking Mr. Skillicorn twice on the right leg. Strange to say, however, Mr. M'Dougall's second fall had the effect of jerking his elbow into its proper place.

RAID AGAINST WILD HORSES.—A correspondent of the *Dalby Herald* states that wild horses having become so numerous on Dunmore, and their market value so low, the proprietor has determined to destroy them on the run rather than incur the expense of mustering. A gentleman well known in this district as a crack shot, has now taken the contract to shoot them. After trying all sorts of dodges and schemes to get within range, he has hit upon the following plan, which answers admirably. He has obtained and dried the skin of an "old man" kangaroo, which he fixes upon his own body, making himself look as like the original owner as possible. The skin of the tail, about a foot of which he has cut off, hangs loosely from his coat-tail. When a mob of horses is sighted, he passes the barrel of his rifle between his legs and down the hollow of the tail, holding the stock in his hands. He then hops slowly and gracefully on towards where the horses are grazing or in camp. When he gets sufficiently near, he turns his back to the doomed animals, lowers his head as if he were going to feed, the tail rises, a report is heard, and a horse drops. As many as twenty have been shot in one day by adopting this plan, and four and five in one mob as they keep coming up to the slaughtered ones, not knowing what the deuce is up. During the last few weeks, no less than 240 wild horses have been shot.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.—A new religious sect has made its appearance in Vienna, and has notified its existence and programme to the Ministerial authorities. The new community will bear the names of "Confessors of the Message of Truth, Liberty, and Love," and their creed is as follows:—1. We acknowledge the world to be a unity of infinite space and time, the creative energy of which we call "Weltgeist." 2. We acknowledge that humanity is one of the innumerable forms in which the "Weltgeist" manifests himself in the series of his developments. We acknowledge that humanity is progressing in all ways, and we declare it to be every man's task to assist in this improvement with all his powers. 3. We acknowledge the indestructibility of the Essence in all the phenomena of the "Weltgeist," and, consequently, also in men, and we therefore consider death to be only the transition into a new form of temporal existence. 4. We acknowledge that there must be a retribution for all actions, but this is only of a temporal nature. 5. We acknowledge that all those actions are good which are in harmony with the principle of the Essence, equality, of all men and which tend to the progress of humanity. All actions not in accordance with this are objectionable. 6. We acknowledge the notion of "God," as the idea of absolute perfection, to be a postulate of human reason. The ethics of the "Message" are:—1. The commands of liberty: Be moderate, be calm, be true, be clean, be industrious, be economical. 2. The commands of justice are: Offend not, illtreat not, kill not, cheat not, steal not, rob not. 3. The commands of love are: Be courteous to all, be compassionate with the unhappy, be cheerful with the happy, assist the poor, tend the sick, protect the weak." The head of the new sect is Dr. Hippolyt Tauschinsky, and its president the weaver Herr Kajetan Schaidle, of Fünfhaus, Vienna. Nothing is as yet stated regarding the form of worship to be adopted in the new community, or as to the number of its adherents.

POISONED THROUGH EATING EELS.—Ten persons have been poisoned at Auckland by eating eels. The *Herald* of the 14th instant gives the following particulars regarding the occurrence:—"Three days ago, some boys who were on the beach, near Freeman's Bay, made a great capture of eels, which they caught underneath the rocks when the tide was out. These they did up into bundles, and sold in the neighbourhood. Among those who purchased were Mr. Slattery, the grocer; Mr. Sullen, the baker; Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Stow. The next day those who had partaken of the fish were seized with most alarming symptoms. Their bodies began to swell, and became covered with blotches, and their eyes started from their sockets. In the house of Mr. Slattery no less than four of the family were attacked at the same time. In addition to the symptoms mentioned above, the sufferers were seized with a violent and painful retching. Of Mr. Sullen's family no less than five were affected in the same way, as well as a young woman who partook of the eels with the family. The remedies prescribed were those usually applied in such cases, and the patients were all caused to vomit. They are now getting better, but for two days they suffered very severely, and will not soon forget their feast of eels. A Mr. Stow had prepared a dish of the deleterious fish for breakfast, but hearing how his neighbours had been served, he very wisely abstained from eating them, and gave the prepared eels to his cat and dog, thinking they would do them no harm; but they seem to have suffered even worse than the human being. We have heard nothing that can in any way account for the deleterious quality of these eels, except that some poison is laid for dogs in Campbell's paddock, and it is supposed that some dog after being poisoned may have been thrown into the water and been eaten by the fish in question, which were caught close to Campbell's reef."

We are requested by Messrs. W. Price and Co. to direct the attention of buyers to the continuation of their sale of statuary, marble ornaments, &c., &c., on the premises, nearly opposite the New Post Office, George-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

ONE-TREE HILL.

THURSDAY MORNING.

THE stables at the Royal Hotel took fire at 11.30 last night, and a man was burned to death.

YOUNG.

WEDNESDAY.

Robert Scott, charged with embezzlement by the Bank of New South Wales, was tried at the Quarter Sessions here to-day, and acquitted.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The officers of the Dutch war ship Curaçoa were entertained at the Melbourne Club last night.

The people of Bendigo have presented Mr. M'Lachlan, late Police Magistrate, with a testimonial consisting of 700 sovereigns.

The Government have notified that certificates given to captains of vessels in this colony will be recognised by the Home authorities.

There have been a few sales of flour at quotations; oats were withdrawn from auction at 3s. 6d.; candles have improved. There have been considerable sales of sugar.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report that 1780 head of cattle were entered: the market for which is very depressed through the slackness of the Meat Companies' operations; best beef is worth 18s. per 100 lbs. 20,000 sheep were yarded; the market is dull for all kinds except extra well-woolled lots; quotations unaltered.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report that about 800 head of cattle were sold; the quality was inferior, and the prices low. 20,000 sheep were entered; the firm sold 3000 Illilira wethers at about 9s., and 8500 wethers at Moama at 7s., except culls.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Connor is a candidate for the electorate of Light.

The Adelaide Meat Preserving Company have commenced operations for the season.

The Corporation accepted a proposal for the construction of the Torrens dam.

The Corporation and the Government are at loggerheads over the grant in aid of rates.

Wheat has a downward tendency. Sales have taken place at 5s. 9½d.

Sugar canes, grown on the Northern Territory land, have been brought down, measuring 14 feet in length.

Telegraphic communication is now open with Beltana, fifteen miles north of Port Augusta.

A most influential petition has been presented to the Chief Secretary, praying that Lieutenant-Colonel Sankey be invited to visit this province, and report on its capabilities for irrigation.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND.

SYDNEY, 13TH JULY.

THE R. M. S. Avoca, with the May mails, arrived here on the 5th instant. The R. M. S. City of Adelaide, with the homeward mail, via California, sailed on the 1st, taking a full complement of passengers and 113 bales of wool.

The new Superannuation Bill was shelved by the Assembly, and Parliament was prorogued on the 22nd ultimo.

The Earl and Countess of Belmore are on a visit to New Zealand.

Sub-inspector Stephenson captured two bushrangers near Bourke, after a chase of 700 miles, which ended in desperate revolvers and the use of firearms on both sides.

Shocks of earthquake were felt in parts of the southern district on the 15th and 17th. Those on the former date being the most severe.

A large deposit of very rich tin ore has been found near Inverell.

The City Council has decided to obtain a portrait of her Majesty for the new Town Hall.

H. M. S. Virago sailed for Sheerness on June 28th having been relieved by H.M.S. Basilisk. The whole of the Australian squadron is now in harbour waiting the arrival of the steam transport Megara, now considerably overdue.

Our gold-fields have been more productive this year than for any corresponding period during the past five. The yield for the last half-year was 42,776 oz. more than that of the same period last year.

News has been received of the formation of a Ministry at Fiji by King Thakombau. Mr. Burt, formerly a Sydney auctioneer, is the Premier, and has called an assembly of 25 delegates from various parts of the islands to meet at Ovalau next month.

A general election is taking place in Queensland. The Attorney-General and Mr. Moreton have been returned unopposed. The other seats are being warmly contested.

The Hon. Gilbert Eliott, late Speaker of the Queensland Assembly, died suddenly at Toowoomba on the 30th ultimo.

The Supreme Court has granted an appeal to the Privy Council in the Oriental Bank v. the Queen—a long-pending suit to recover the value of gold stolen from the Government escort by bushrangers. Also in Blackwood and others v. London Chartered Bank, a squatting case.

The investigation into the loss of the Auckland (s.) has led to the decision that the wreck resulted from defects of the compasses. Captain Walker has since resumed duty in the A. S. N. Co.'s employ.

Import markets extremely flat; stocks excessive.

Colonial produce in demand; wool higher; tallow unaltered; hides slightly lower.

Money market easy; discounts unaltered. Exchange on London, 1 premium for sixty days.

ARRIVED from England: Himalaya, Alexander Duthie, Scythia, Damascus, Golden Fleece. SAILED: Winifred, Windsor Castle. LOADING: 7.

MAURITIUS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MAY 29.

A DIFFICULTY of a singular and unprecedented character has lately arisen, which has caused some sensation, and not a little controversy in commercial circles. Messrs. Blyth, Brothers, and Co. sold to Mr. Bonieux, a large dealer, wheat according to sample, to the amount of 30,000 dollars. The conditions of sale were that the wheat was Bon Loyal and Marchand. Delivery was taken; some of the wheat was converted into flour, and finally into bread; and the bread, instead of being of the usual colour, was violet, approaching to green. In the meantime, the purchaser claims to annul the purchase, the buyers demur, and it is probable that the Supreme Court will have to decide between the parties.

One of our contemporaries has lately informed us that it believes the Government will reject the petition of the inhabitants of Savanne for a branch line of railway to that district, because his Excellency the Governor is of opinion the capital required for its construction is larger than the actual financial position of the colony will permit of being engaged.

On the 462 shares of the Town Hall, of £21 each, put up to sale to-day, 11th May, interest at 5 per cent., and must be paid in eighteen years, 90 have been taken to par.

Nine shares of the Commercial Bank have been sold on the 26th of May, and have obtained the price of 102·30 dollars.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the honourable the Procuror-General intimated that at the next sitting of the Board of Health he would present a draft of an ordinance to repeal certain provisions of the code of Civil procedure, touching the *requête civile*.

The Mauritius Fire Insurance Company is promised a real rival in a new colonial company, which is about to be founded with a paid-up capital of 100,000 dollars. We are only surprised that the first company mentioned has been allowed so long to reign alone and secure very large profits during the past fifteen years. We hope soon to see that branches of London companies will reduce their rates to the local level. Proprietors would then be able to divide their insurance.

A disease has appeared in the cane at Savanne that has caused not a little uneasiness. As yet it has attacked the plantations of two or three estates, but as far as can be judged at present its character is very destructive. The description of the nature of this new enemy has not reached us. It was at first supposed that the cause was a large larva at the root of the plant, but experience has proved, to the contrary.

On Friday, 19th of May, no less than seven stones were placed on the north line of railway, between the stations of Argy and Rivière Sèche, with the evident intention of throwing the train off the rails. Happily, this new attempt was frustrated by the vigilance of the driver and guard.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

THE members and friends of the Loyal Orange Institution of New South Wales celebrated their anniversary last evening by a dinner and ball, in the Exhibition building, Prince Alfred Park. The success with which the affair was attended must have gratified the most sanguine of its promoters. The interior of the building presented a very brilliant appearance, having been elaborately and splendidly decorated by Mr. Peter Ford and his assistant. Every pillar was wreathed with foliage and flowers, and surmounted with groups of flags, &c. Festoons hung from column to column, and in the spaces were arranged numbers of bannerets, which were suspended from underneath the gallery. The walls had their blank appearance relieved with garlands, with gilt stars in the centre of each, and bannerets and devices formed with fronds of the fern; and there was otherwise a very liberal display of floral and fruit ornamentation throughout the spacious room. The annexes were set apart for various purposes. In one, coffee and other refreshments were served out; another was used as a smoking-room. The large portico at the northern end of the building was furnished as a card-room, and immediately in front of it was suspended the Royal standard, another standard being suspended from the southern end of the gallery. A large space on the south-western portion of the ground floor was partitioned off for ladies' sitting and cloak rooms, which were furnished with pier-glasses and other requisites. One-half of the portico at the southern end of the building was boarded off and used as a gentleman's hat room. The galleries were fully taken up with the dinner tables, at which preparations were made for the accommodation of about 900 persons. The German band was stationed on a platform erected over the basin surrounding the fountain. The committee of management had evidently exercised much forethought and care in making the arrangements, as they seemed to have omitted nothing that would be likely to conduce to the comfort and happiness of the guests. The dinner, which was provided by Mr. J. Dingle, was very good; and the refreshments, supplied by the same gentleman, were excellent as regards quality, and ample as regards quantity. The superintendents and men of the Nos. 1 and 2 Volunteer Fire Companies were present, with their engines. Hose were attached to the water-mains, so that had a fire broken out the provisions for extinguishing it were ample. Mr. Oram, inspector of hackney carriages, and his subordinates, were present at the gateways, and took every precaution to prevent accident from collisions, and to preserve regularity in the ingress and egress of the vehicles.

The company began to arrive soon after 7 o'clock, and by 8 o'clock there were from 1200 to 1500 persons present. Amongst them were the Rev. W. Wood, of Pitt Town; the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Windsor; the Rev. Dr. Beg; Mr. J. Wearne, M.L.A.; Mr. W. Speer, M.L.A.; Mr. W. Hezlet, J.P., Dr. M'Kay, Dr. Marshall, Alderman Woods, Alderman Murphy, Alderman Goold, Alderman Roseby, Alderman Green, Mr. A. Bradford, Mr. Robert Guy. The chairman, Alderman Goold, W.G.M., and the vice-chairman, Mr. John Davies, D.G.M., took their seats at the dinner tables at 8 o'clock, and this was the signal for a general muster. Although the tables had been laid for about nine hundred persons, fully a thousand must have sat down at first, and several hundred persons had to wait until room had been made by the retirement of the first served. Dinner having been concluded, the CHAIRMAN proposed the toasts of the "Queen," and the "Prince of Wales and Members of the Royal Family," and the VICE-CHAIRMAN proposed "His Excellency the Governor." All three toasts were drunk with the customary honours, and were received with deafening applause. Mr. W. HEZLET, J.P., then proposed "The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of King William the Third—Prince of Orange." This toast was received with all due marks of respect.

Mr. J. WEARNE, M.L.A., then proposed the "Orange Institution."

The CHAIRMAN, in responding to the toast, said he thought he need hardly inform them that the Orange Institution was at the present time in a very healthy and prosperous condition. (Cheers.) This assemblage was, he thought, quite sufficient to convince them of that fact. He very much questioned whether there was any society in New South Wales which could have filled this large building to the same extent as it was now filled. There was no doubt on his mind that in the course of a very few years this building, notwithstanding its enormous size, would be found insufficient to afford the accommodation that they would require when celebrating the 12th of July. As Grand Master of the Institution, it gave him unspeakable pleasure and satisfaction, when looking upon this large assemblage, to recognise amongst those present many of the leading men of our city. He was also pleased to see so many hundreds of ladies present. (Cheers.) The fact of their presence convinced him that the institution was looked upon as a very important one; and that, notwithstanding all the slanderous reports that were in circulation concerning it, there was nevertheless something good in it. (Cheers.) On behalf of the officers and members of fifty-nine Orange lodges in New South Wales, he sincerely thanked their visiting friends for their presence on this occasion. It was his duty to state that there was one gentleman present to whom they were indebted for services rendered—he referred to Mr. Andrew Alexander, who was a very old and much-respected member of the institution, and who brought the first Orange warrant to this colony, and was the means of getting this institution founded. (Cheers.) Towards that worthy brother he, on behalf of the officers and members of the various lodges, had a duty to perform—one of the most pleasing duties that he had ever been called upon to fulfil since he had held his present high and honourable position. He had to present to Mr. Alexander an address, expressive of the feelings of respect that were entertained towards him, and a purse containing one hundred and twenty-five sovereigns, as a slight recognition of his services. (Cheers.) The chairman proceeded to explain the manner in which the institution in this colony was founded; and gave a brief narrative of its progress since its foundation. He concluded by handing the address, which was beautifully illuminated on vellum, together with the purse of sovereigns, to Mr. Alexander.

Mr. ALEXANDER in a few appropriate remarks expressed his sincere thanks for the handsome present which had been given him.

Mr. I. JOSEPHSON proposed the next toast, which was "The Protestant Political Association." This was responded to by the VICE-CHAIRMAN, who next proposed the "Parliament," a toast to which Mr. W. SPEER, M.L.A., responded. Alderman ROSEBY proposed "The Protestant Press and Protestant Clergy," a toast to which the Rev. Dr. BEG made a brief response. The next toast on the programme "Lady Belmore and the ladies of the colony," was proposed by Mr. G. L. CARTER, and responded to by Alderman MURPHY. The other toasts were "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," proposed by the CHAIRMAN; and "the Municipal Institutions," proposed by Mr. W. C. ROBERTSON, and replied to by Alderman ROSEBY. This concluded the toasts. The members of the Orange Institution then formed procession in the gallery, and, headed by the Chairman, and Vice-chairman, marched two abreast down to the ground floor, then twice round the interior of the building. The procession was so long that it completely encircled the whole of the inside space. After passing round twice, all the time keeping pace with the band, they halted, and at the request of the chairman, gave several vollies of the well-known "Kentish fire." The chairman then declared the ball opened, and diligent efforts were soon being made to secure partners. When this preliminary was happily over, dancing commenced. At this time there were probably not less than two thousand persons present. The members of the various lodges wore their unique but bright and ornamental regalia. During the dance the *tout ensemble* of the flitting crowd below, as viewed from the galleries, was very imposing. Mr. King acted as master of the ceremonies.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

BROWN AND JONES.—At their Bazaar, at 10.30, Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, &c.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

DAWSON AND CO.—At Brown and Jones's Yards, at 2, Fat Lambs.

T. SULLIVAN.—At the New Central Sale Yards, at 9, Fat Cattle.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Homebush, at 9.30, Fat Cattle; at his Yards, at Pullagar's, at 11.30, Fat Cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Leather; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12, Fat Lambs.

MORT AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 11, Leather.

IRWIN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Leather.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS.—At 12, Milch Cows, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11.30, Milch Cows, Cattle, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

C. TEAKLE.—At 293, George-street, at 11, Coral and Cameo Jewellery and Ornaments.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Books.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, &c.

W. PRICE AND CO.—At 349, George-street, at 11, Continuation Sale of Stationery, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Mart, at 10, Milch Cows, &c. at 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs; at their Offices, at 2, House and Land, at Picton.

THOMAS AND GRISDALE.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Tweeds, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ADELONG.—On the 6th instant, the correspondent of the *Gundagai Times* reports that things have been dull for the past week. He says—Our crushing machines have been doing but little lately, owing, I presume, to the bad state of the roads. Some stone brought from the Gingerbeer reef, near Gundagai, which has been crushed at the Reefers' machine, went poorly, giving not quite 1 oz. per ton; a lot of fifteen tons from the claim of Fingerald and Co., at Lacma-lac reef, Tumut, is to be crushed at the same machine; report speaks well of its quality. The water is very troublesome at the Camp reef; but the stone raising looks promising.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Of all the recognised remedies for chest affections, none are so efficacious as this unrivalled preparation. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes: "Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe it to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADV.

OUR BRISBANE LETTER.

JULY 10TH, NOON.

THE electioneering campaign has now fairly opened, the first nomination—that for Wide Bay—having taken place on Thursday last. This electorate includes the mining population of Gympie, to the great disgust of whom their township was omitted as a polling-place in the returning-officer's notice. Mr. Walsh, the Minister for Works, arrived on the diggings on the previous Saturday, and was hooted and "jeed" from one end of the town to the other, his tormentors keeping up the game till after midnight. Mr. Walsh tried to explain that the omission was an inadvertence. The nomination takes place at Maryborough, fifty miles from Gympie, so that any resident of the latter town wishing to be present had to travel that distance, but there were many who were not deterred. Mr. Henry Palmer, an old resident of Maryborough, was proposed as the Ministerial candidate; and Mr. Tozer, a Gympie solicitor, and Dr. Byrne were also nominated. The nomination for the Burnett was fixed for Saturday, and was expected to result in the return of the old members without opposition. The Attorney-General (Mr. Bramston), and Mr. Moreton (Ministerialist), are, therefore, the first members of the new Assembly.

Messrs. Royds and Scott, late members for the Leichhardt, and Mr. Satge, for Clermont, had anything but an ovation when they arrived in Rockhampton, on their way to their respective scenes of conflict. At their instigation, "a meeting of ratepayers" was called by the Mayor, in order to afford these gentlemen an opportunity of explaining their recent conduct in the House. Mr. Scott it was who, on behalf of the Government, moved the amendment, which eventuated in shelving the question of railway extension, even in the North. The meeting proved so decidedly refractory that neither Mr. Scott nor anyone else could obtain a hearing, although the Mayor (Mr. Fyfe) and others besought fair play. The trio were evidently in bad odour, and were regarded as intruders. The meeting was ultimately dissolved by the Mayor, and the three retired amidst a volley of groans, a few misdirected rotten eggs, and a running fire of chaff, the demonstration winding up by the crowd burning the effigies of the alleged intruders in the public streets. Such little episodes as this will probably not be uncommon in the course of the elections, for public feeling is worked up to the highest pitch.

The nominations are pretty well distributed over this month, and into the next up to the 9th, when that for the Kennedy takes place. Mr. M'Devitt, the late member for this district, finds a Mr. Brown, a relative of Mr. Walsh, pitted against him, and he has accordingly gone north to break a lance with him. Next to the Mitchell, there is not an electorate in the colony more difficult to contest than the Kennedy, as it involves a long and expensive coasting voyage, and a ride of some hundreds of miles to the Gilbert, and other gold-fields. At the last election, Mr. M'Devitt made himself very popular, and the odds are now thought to be in his favour, inasmuch as he advocates the theory that the districts through which any new line of railway may be constructed should be made to pay for it. The chief objection on the part of the outside districts to railway extension has been, that the whole colony is involved in the liability, and if Mr. M'Devitt can show the feasibility of his scheme, he may overcome the scruples of his former constituents. Mr. Handy, late representative of the Mitchell, has started on his long ride to the westward, with the cold wind of the season in his teeth, and an opponent of much local influence (Mr. Morehead) to meet when he reaches his destination. Mr. Macalister, the late Speaker, has a declared opponent for Eastern Downs in Mr. Thornton, formerly member for Warwick, who is considered to have the best chance. The Western Downs will not prove a "walk-over" for the two late members, both of whom were Ministerialists, and one (Mr. Ramsay) the ex-Treasurer. With regard to some of the electorates, both sides are extremely wary as to the announcement of their intentions, but the "light skirmishers" of each are actively engaged in watching proceedings, and arranging their plans. Nothing is talked of but politics, from morning to night, and the general dulness of trade is even ascribed to the general absorption of the public mind in the eventful struggle.

The East Moreton Agricultural Association are mooting an important question, upon which they hope to have some kind of Parliamentary utterance when the Houses reassemble. It is nothing more or less than the initiation of a national scheme of drainage and irrigation, by which the Government would be called upon to follow the example of the Imperial Government, and lend monetary assistance on security of the properties benefited—something, in fact, after the manner in which the home Government rendered aid to the Irish landlords and to the landholders in the "fen country" in England. The estimated results, as calculated by the promoters, promise to be most excellent, but the question is one which will have to be approached with the greatest circumspection in our present state of national indebtedness. Forcible arguments can be adduced on both sides, no doubt, but legislative action in the matter cannot be expected for some time to come.

We are having magnificent weather for farming operations, and the agricultural community are in high spirits.

RANDOM NOTES BY A WANDERING REPORTER.

I.—GULGONG.

ALLUVIAL mining has been at a very low ebb for some time past. It has almost ceased in Victoria in so far as the individual miner is concerned; whilst in New South Wales there have been no discoveries sufficiently extensive to give employment to the thousands of men who for many years past have made gold mining their occupation. It is not at all surprising, under such circumstances, that so large a population should have rushed in upon Gulgong with the very first announcement of the opening of the Black Lead. Within a week after gold was struck at that lead there was an increase to the population of at least a thousand men; and as the news was verified by one party after another coming upon gold, the number of miners kept on steadily increasing until now there cannot be less than six thousand men upon the field. All of these are not occupied, for a majority of them forms a kind of floating population, waiting like Mr. Micawber for something to turn up, ready to start off and peg out a claim on the first report of a new rush, shepherding on supposed leads, or doing a bit of prospecting in likely-looking localities.

The first thing that struck me on my arrival was the large number of persons hanging about the main street, doing nothing. It is always a bad sign, shewing that the diggings are over-populated for the ground then opened; but this was no more than might have been expected, taking into account the remark with which I commenced, that alluvial discoveries have been rare for the last few years, and that thousands of men are looking out for a place to set in upon. If we could only get all the floating population to work, if the men instead of walking about with their hands in their pockets would go actively into prospecting the country round about, this very promising district would have a much better chance of having its undoubted auriferous resources much more speedily developed. As it is, they content themselves with looking on whilst others work, with doing their two hours' shepherding to meet the requirements of the Regulations, or with simply loafing about until some new piece of ground is opened. You may get some idea of the number of unemployed men on the ground from the fact that when the news of the discovery of gold at Blackman's Swamp was first made known in Gulgong, over a thousand men started off at once to take up claims on the ground. The news did not reach the township till late in the evening, and yet before an hour had gone over, there was a regular stream of miners on the way to the promised land, each getting ready with his best speed so as to be first upon the spot, and in the course of a couple of hours the streets were almost deserted except by some occasional straggler who had got the news later than the rest, or been longer over his preparations, and who now hurried on through the moonlight, lest every corner should be monopolised, and no spot be left to him whereon to stick his pegs. There can be no question that this large population is an advantage to the field, for in the event of gold being struck, the ground round about is sure to be well tested, provided the work is carried out upon the block system, at the same time it is hard for those who form the population to maintain themselves in idleness until they get ground to work upon. And this brings us to a word of warning I would give to miners who may have heard of Gulgong, and may feel inclined to visit it. Let them stop where they are unless they can follow Iago's advice to Cassio, and put money in their purses. Many have been led astray, and suffered severely in consequence by coming here without means of any kind and expecting to get employment, until they could look around them. But there is nothing of the kind here. Nearly all the claims are being worked by the owners, whilst the shepherding is even done by the holders of the claims. For the man who has nothing there is no resource, and he will be starved out before he can get a chance of trying his luck; whereas, if he could only hold out for a week or two, he is pretty sure of hearing of a new rush, even if he does not feel disposed to prospect on his own account.

There have been a number of these rushes more or less promising, two of them within the few days I have been here—that to the vicinity of Cooyal, news of which you received by telegram, and another to Rapp's Gully, about six miles from Gulgong, on the road towards Mudgee. The first of these does not promise anything very extensive, and nearly the whole of the men who left Gulgong to rush the ground, returned within a few days, some even on the day following. The ground round about the locality has been pretty well prospected for the last six or seven years, and gold has been struck there more than once; but it has always been found to be patchy, and no continuous run has yet been hit upon. In the present instance, it is supposed that the prospectors have struck a patch only, for they and another party are the only two who have bottomed on the gold. Every other shaft yet sunk, has proved a duffer, and from the line in which they have been put down, it is assumed that they must have cut the run of gold if any such existed. However, there are still two or three hundred men on the spot, and as the greater part of them are at work, they are pretty well sure to strike the run, if a run there be.

With regard to Rapp's Gully, a rush set in there on Wednesday last, though not on so extensive a scale as the one just alluded to. This spot has been more or less prospected, during the last few years, and some time back a run of gold was struck, giving half-an-ounce to the load. It was very narrow, however, and there was only some six inches of wash, so that it was given up. In the present instance, the prospectors have struck something about the same kind of run as that which was previously tested. They have bottomed upon six inches of wash, at a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, and have washed a prospect of three grains to the dish. They have not yet had an opportunity of testing the width of the run, but from the slope of the bed rock, they expect to obtain a greater depth of wash dirt by driving on the fall of the bottom. There are some two or three hundred men here also waiting to see the result of the prospectors' work, but very much is not expected from this quarter.

The best out diggings on the Gulgong field is certainly the Three-mile rush. It is a run of gold which has been traced for upwards of a mile in length, having been struck in the first instance at what is now the centre of the lead, and having been followed both up and down through that portion of its course which runs through public land. It was then, by an arrangement between the miners and Mr. Rouse, followed into his four-thousand-acre paddock, in which some seven or eight shafts are on the gold. Upwards the run was followed into the property of Mr. Samrock, a free-selector, and I believe has been struck there. Altogether there are over a hundred shafts on the gold, and as the metal obtained seems to preserve the same character throughout, not getting coarser as the run is headed, or finer as it is followed down, there is every probability of its continuing for some considerable distance further both up and down. The Three-mile gives employment to about a thousand men, in various ways, and of this number fully nine hundred are miners. The best evidence that the men are doing well is to be found in the fact that you see no idlers about the place. Stores, public-houses, and buildings of various kinds are going up on what will shortly be a regular township, and the only persons to be seen about them are those engaged in the work of construction. On the two occasions when I visited the locality I especially remarked that I did not see one single loafer in the place, whilst the miners were all hard at work upon their claims. The gold obtained is coarse and shotty, and has averaged hitherto something like an ounce to the load; but water is scarce, and there is not by any means so much washing up as the miners would like to have done. Several dams have been made, but they are by no means of an extensive character, and, when filled, will hold but a very small supply for gold-washing. They are, however, by no means so general as they ought to be, for a part of the country so badly watered as this appears to be. At the same time, the soil which is a stiff tenacious clay, offers every possible inducement for the construction of dams, and good sites for them are by no means scarce. Unless more attention be given to this point before the summer sets in, there is every fear that there will be a considerable amount of suffering amongst the miners, as there is no water to be depended upon, except the Cudgegong river. Reedy Creek, now a fine stream of water, is said to be dry during the summer months, and this is the source whence the supply for domestic life in Gulgong is now taken. The greater part of the claims on the Three-mile have been worked on the block system, but the upper or northern end of the gulley has been taken up on the frontage. The depth of sinking ranges from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet through clays and drifts, making as good ground as a miner could desire to work in, requiring no timbering, except just at the upper part of the shaft, and the drivers requiring little if any support.

Publicans and storekeepers, who have a most praiseworthy anxiety to save the miner trouble and loss of time, whilst they also push a little business on their own account, have gone in rather extensively on the Three Mile, seeing how likely it is that this rush will be only a very temporary affair, and that it will probably be worked out within a couple of years at the furthest. So closely indeed do these persistent tradesmen hang upon the skirts of the diggers that one or two of them accompany every rush in order to mark off business claims, whilst the miners are taking up digging ground, in order to be first upon the spot with their wares. There will be seven public-houses on the Three Mile when those now building are completed; and the stores of one kind and another will perhaps be three times that number. That business men must go somewhere if they require to drive a trade is quite evident, for storekeeping is overdone in Gulgong, and, whilst there is very little money in circulation, there are stores opened in every direction to invite customers, but in vain. There are some three or four of them which do the greater part of the business in the place, and the rest get only a scanty share amongst them.

As I have said, there is very little money in circulation. The gold which has been obtained, undoubtedly in large quantities, has fallen into the hands of a few persons only. At the Three Mile there has been a more general distribution of the precious metal amongst the claimholders; but still it has not been in such large amounts as to lead to improvidence. At Gulgong, on the other hand, there are at present no general diggings. The work is nearly all confined to the leads—the Black Lead and the Happy Valley being the only two which have yet furnished any contribution to the escort. In some of these claims the washings have given very splendid returns; but the gold coming in large quantities, the sum realized from its sale has been of sufficient importance to be carefully saved, and, except in one or two instances, the lucky miners have had sense enough to bank the proceeds of their labours, instead of flinging them about broadcast, as was the wont of the miner only a few years back, thus, whilst the lucky miner has been careful of his money, and the unlucky one has had nothing to spend; the third class, who are expecting to strike gold, who are, in fact, on the lead, and are sure of getting it sooner or later, are under such heavy expenses for sinking, that not only have they nothing to spare, but they are also compelled in many instances to sell shares or half shares to enable them to carry on. Altogether it is easily conceivable how money should be scarce and trade dull.

BURRANGONG.—The *Argus* of Saturday observes that operations are proceeding at the Phoenix Company's works (the old Telegraph Company). As we before stated, it was the intention to move the poppet heads bodily to the site of the new shaft. Mr. Roddaw, after waiting some time for new ropes from Sydney (which, however, have not yet arrived), decided to try what could be done with the old ones, and, with the assistance of the engine and tackling, the poppet heads were moved some distance on Saturday afternoon, and on Monday were got into their place, safe and sound, over the new shaft. This shaft is distant from the old one, from centre to centre, fifty-two feet, and the dirt as it comes up is wheeled to the old shaft to fill it up and level the surrounding space. The size of the new shaft will be, in the clear, 7 feet by 3 feet 6 inches.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	2133	8	10
Wine (still)	58	16	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	757	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	34	0	0
Cigars	16	17	6
Tea	42	17	9
Coffee and chicory	60	18	6
Sugar (unrefined)	40	0	0
Opium	23	8	9
Dried fruits	113	5	7
Nuts	0	9	4
Hops	22	6	5
Ad valorem duty	115	13	1
Specific duty	234	10	2
Gold	806	15	10
Pilotage	44	15	0
Harbour dues	3	0	0
Total	£4512	11	7

An additional clearance for 15,008 oz. 17 dwts. of gold per R. M. S. Rangoon was effected at the Customs to day.

The Golden Fleece, from London, arrived to-day with a general cargo valued at £500,300.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin sold by auction to-day, West Bogan No. 10 station, with 1000 head of cattle, at £3 17s. per head, stores, plant, &c., at a valuation. Amount of purchase money about £4020. Messrs. E. S. and C. Hall, purchasers.

The report of the New Zealand Insurance Company for the half-year ending 31st May shows an unappropriated balance amounting to £32,531, of which £12,095 was devoted to settlement of unadjusted claims, and £12,500 was added to capital. A dividend of 30s. per share was declared, after payment of which a balance of £4186 would remain to credit of new account.

The Linn Fern, from Mauritius, brings 10,482 bags sugar. Her advices are to the 30th of May, and report no vessels loading for Australia. Our own correspondent, writing at latest date, reports of the markets:—

Since my last there has been but little animation in the market. The decline accepted, if we take the highest values obtained this year, may be estimated at about 75 cents per 100 lbs. in white qualities, and still greater in inferior grey syrups.

Refining quality: Very small quantity on hand, and the prices nominal.

In white sugars, one of very fine white obtained 7·50 dollars, and a few other lots of inferior quality were taken on the basis of 7 dollars to 7·10 dollars for Nos. 19 and 20.

The Arab merchants continue to abstain from buying, and their doing so is one of the principal causes of the fall in the price of white sorts.

A parcel of fine crystallised yellows have realised 7 dollars. For all descriptions the market has been so irregular during the month that we cannot give exact quotations. Oats, 2.40 dollars, nominal. There is no wheat or first quality flour in the market, inferior flour plentiful at 3⅛ dollars; bran in supply, at 1.90 to 2 dollars. Salt beef scarce. Australian coals are quoted at 5 to 5½ dollars; no sales to report. Australian sovereigns 3 per cent. premium. Freights to Australia according to port of destination and capacity of ship, 32s 6d to 42s 6d.

We have Otago papers to the 30th ultimo. The *Daily Times* of the 27th states:—

During the past week the markets have undergone very little change, and business, owing more to the nearness of the half-yearly balancing time than to other causes, wears a very quiet aspect. Importers' sales have been light, witnessing for the last two or three days nothing of interest. The expectation of the home mails via California has also occasioned the postponement of transactions in some goods. In the market for spirits there has been rather an improving inquiry, though as yet buyers are scarcely inclined to give holders' limits for brandies, and considerable transactions have therefore been few. The asking rates for Hennessy's are 8s and 33s 6d to 34s, though it is understood that trade parcels have been quitted as under. Sugars have been in fair demand, but without any very noticeable sales occurring privately; the remnants of two cargoes were offered at Messrs. M'Landress, Hepburn, and Co.'s rooms, on Friday, the bulk being placed; but owing to the best lines of both shipments having been previously quitted, and to the circumstance of other shipments being due here, prices scarcely averaged within 5 per cent. of last quotations. Teas continue to be quitted in trade lots at sustained values, good ordinary to medium congous being most in request; middle priced teas in small packages are not plentiful. Candles maintain late quotations; sales at 1[illegible] are reported. The heavy and expected arrivals of kerosene have further affected the value; 2s 4d has been accepted for moderate parcels; while, however, buyers are cautiously operating, holders are not disposed to force sales at a low figure. There is not any business doing in hemp goods, the quiet state of the grain market accounting for the slender inquiry for sacks. Woolpacks are quite without attention. In malt or hops there is no noticeable business going forward. Inquiry has been made for galvanized iron, and transactions to some extent are understood to be pending. All descriptions of colonial timber are bringing improving rates, and dealers in building materials are doing rather more business. Since the arrival of the Annie, previously noticed, from New York, the Wild Deer has come to hand, bringing, however, only a light cargo. During the past two or three days, though no apparent greater amount of wheats have come in from growers direct, more have been offering; but owing to an impression that wheats have for the present reached their limit, only a light business has been done, and millers are inclined to replenish stocks gradually. Good samples have been placed at 5s 6d, and superior lots are held for 5s 9d. No improvement is apparent in the demand or value for oats; the supply is good, but only transactions for town requirements going forward. Bright good conditioned samples are quoted at 2s 5d, but sales of sound, not so bright, have been made at 2s 1d to 2s 2d. Some fair samples of barley are again in the market—quotations as before, 3s 9d to 4s.

ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES OF AUSTRALIA.

DURING the passing of the Estimates in the late session, a sum of money amounting to £150 was voted for the purpose of prosecuting researches into the subject of the aboriginal languages of Australia. The *Shoalhaven News* states that to carry out this object, the Government have, so we understand, communicated with Mr. Andrew Mackenzie, of Wandandrian, in this district, to collect information in regard thereto. It is said that philology with geology will reveal more than history and tradition, the most ancient traces and facts of mankind, and as Mr. Mackenzie appears to be well versed in this subject, the Government will, no doubt, soon obtain the desired information. Had the aborigine Australians any peculiar tools or weapons which served to connect them with any particular race of mankind; or still less, had they any traditions, religious or otherwise, which could be said to do so, there would be very little difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion. But it is to their language and their social customs alone that we must look for traces of their kindred with other branches of the human family. Philology, namely, the comparative paralogical and analytical philology, is the science which has done more than any others, or than all others combined, to gather up, to disentangle, and to join the scattered and broken threads which connect the widely separated branches of mankind, and will, it is hoped, when properly invoked and applied, confer a like service on the aborigines of this country as that it has conferred already on many other races. Doubtless, philology is a supplement of history, considering the cradle of mankind, and if the analogic-philology would embrace geology, how many mysteries would be revealed. It is a significant and pregnant fact that the grammatical and syntactical structure of all the savage languages of Australasia are the same, although there is so great a diversity in the words that only the names of the most familiar objects are common to any considerable number of tribes. There are a few words, however, which, if they indicate anything, show a connection with the Argan rather than the Tauranian race; that is, with the people speaking the Tudo-European—Magyar rather than the Mongolian or Tartar languages, and are, in fact, all more or less allied, both in sound and meaning, to words used by nations deriving their speech from the Sanscrit; a few of these generally used aboriginal words in Australia will suffice as an example:—

GUNYA—*a place of shelter*. In Persian or Arabic, gunn; Hungarian, gunglo; and in the Magyar language, gunya, a clod against every bad weather.

KALAMA—*a reed, the rod or staff of a spear*. Greek, callus; Hindostan, callum; Latin, Calamus; Hungarian, Kalamus.

KIRADJEE—*a ruler*. Sclavonic, kral; Hungarian, kiraly; a king, a governor, a doctor, and so on; Persian, khosjih; Old English, chirurgeon.

GIN—*a woman*. Greek, gine, and the derivative words in Latin, genus, generase, generatis, gener, genitor, and the like.

TORN—*a man*. Persian, tuen; Latin, tuvenis; German, tunge or tungling.

CORBERA OR CORMA—*the head*. English, cob; German, koff; Latin, caput; Spanish, cobra; Russian, capo.

TIORA—*land or country*. Latin, terra; French, terre; Spanish, tiera; English, territory, terrara; Hungarian, ter.

CORROBERRE—*a powerful society*. Latin, cow and robur (with power) cowrober or corroborre.

UGORJ—*dance*. Hungarian, ugorj, in the Magyar language, to jump.

MARO—*the palm of the hands*. Hungarian, manok.

PIDRA—*the foot*. Latin, pes; Italian, piede; English, derivative words, as pedestrian, path, &c.

GIBBER, KIBBA, or KEPA—*a rock*. Arab, kaba; Moorish, giber; in Hungary, a township, kaba, meaning a place of rocks or stones; Hebrew, kefas.

HIELEMAN—*a shield*. Saxon, heilan; Greek, the Helenes (a people provided with shields); English, helm or helmet; German, helm, a shield for the head.

MONAY or MURRY—*great, large, or much*. Celtic, mor or more; Zingar, more; German, mehr; English, more, the comparative of much.

GNARA—*a knot or tangle*. English, gnarled or gnarley (full of knots); German, knob.

MAH—*to strike*. Hindostan, mah.

MARREY—*wet*. Hebrew, mara; Latin, mare; German, marr; Italian, mare, &c.

These and other words afford traces of resemblance between the languages of the Australian aboriginal tribes and the tongue spoken by the various Argan nations; but whether they indicate a common origin or merely suggest the probability of a small infusion of Sanscrit derivation through the occasional visits of Arabs or Malays, it is difficult to say. The latter supposition appears not improbable. It has been asserted by many philologists that if three words coincide in two different languages, the probability of their original identity is as ten to one. However, we shall now leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Mackenzie, who, no doubt, will do justice to the subject.

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WRECK OF THE STEAMER QUEEN OF THE THAMES.

The following interesting letter has been forwarded by Mr. Goyder for publication in the *S. A. Register* and the *Advertiser* :—

"In accordance with my promise before leaving Adelaide I now send you a brief account of our homeward voyage from Melbourne in the steamship Queen of the Thames, or I should have said from Melbourne to Clip-strand, near Atlas Shoal, near Cape Agulhas, on the south coast of Africa, where we were quickly stranded between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 18th March, from whence we found our way overland by Bredasdorp, Caledon, and Somerset to Cape Town, and thence by mail steamer Briton to Southampton.

"Of course our voyage was begun with the customary *éclat*—guns were fired, and chosen friends accompanied us on our way as far as Port Phillip Heads, where we parted with the usual enthusiasm attendant upon brilliant speeches and sparkling wines; and equally, of course, as is ever the case when intelligent English people are thrown together for an inevitable period of time, we had our newspaper, the *Pioneer*—a continuation of that published on the outward voyage of the Queen of the Thames—and our reading and musical entertainments twice a week. The weather was fine throughout, the ship a splendid one, the officers good-looking and attentive to those of the passengers whose acquaintance they had made, and the passengers themselves fair representatives of nearly all the Australias—as agreeable and jolly a set of ladies and good fellows as were ever congregated together on board ship; in fact, we had but one grievance—want of proper ventilation—and that was remedied on appeal through the columns of the all-potent *Pioneer*. Our captain, a remarkably handsome man—it would have done you good to hear him sing 'The Fascinating Fellow' at one of our entertainments—had conceived the notion that were the saloon skylights opened, blacks or small particles of soot from the funnel would gain admittance into the saloon, as well as fresh air, and for a time we were condemned to a mild form of Turkish bath when in our cabin or during meals. This became almost unbearable at last, and some few began to grumble and wish that the decorations could be rolled up and put away with the carpets, or covered like the cushions; but the Press—powerful even amongst small communities in vessels at sea—cured our commander of this idiosyncrasy. The putty was removed from the sliding frames of the skylight, and the air, though admitted under protest, speedily rendered the saloon what it was intended to be—an agreeable resort for the passengers. From this time, if we except a change in the management of the *Pioneer*, consequent upon the honorary secretary declining to represent compiler, compositor, printer's devil, and part editor in his own person, all went merry as a bell until noon of the 17th March, when it was announced upon the official blackboard set apart for that purpose that the ship's position was in latitude 34.53 south, longitude 21.38 east, which position, pricked off upon a chart, would give a true bearing to the ship of east half-south from Cape Agulhas Light, and south south-west from Cape St. Blaise, in 50 fathoms water, with shelly bottom. On the previous day we had sighted land upon the starboard bow, supposed to be Cape Receif, and our progress had been so far satisfactory that a speedy termination of the first half of our voyage was eagerly looked forward to; but shortly after noon of the 17th a strong head wind set in, during which we did not make over from three to four knots an hour, and, though it moderated towards sunset, all with whom I conversed on the subject agreed that we should not reach Table Bay so early as we had previously anticipated. During the gale we sighted several vessels, mostly under shortened sail.

"Shortly before 8 o'clock in the evening, my attention was directed by Mr. W. Kerr Thomson, one of the passengers, to a faint light on the starboard beam, which I saw distinctly, but I did not think it a lighthouse, nor was there sufficient glare for a bush fire. This light was talked of amongst the passengers, several of whom were looking in its direction, when I went below to attend the usual Friday evening's entertainment, in the early portion of which Captain Macdonald informed us that Cape Agulhas Light was then abeam. He also excused himself from remaining below, his duties requiring him to be on deck, though he afterwards remained and sang a song. I may here remark that the captain had experienced some annoyance by a remark made by one of the saloon passengers, who had observed at a previous entertainment that the captain, chief, second, and fourth officers were in the saloon during the readings and music, and that when he went on deck he saw the third officer walking with a young lady. This passenger had commented on this circumstance, and expressed himself rather strongly upon the subject.

"After the conclusion of the entertainment, I again proceeded to the deck, and heard to my surprise that the course had been changed by compass to a few degrees west of north. By compass, I mean the binnacle, which was the only one accessible to passengers, who were not allowed upon the bridge where the standard compass was placed. I glanced up at the stars, and saw that the ship was going on a true bearing north west, and knowing the distance that the ship had to run from noon, and the direction in which the land trended, as well as the course steered from noon up to 8 o'clock, the time of my going below, I became exceedingly anxious, and remarked that unless we steered a south-south-westerly course for a time we should be on shore before morning, and on leaving the deck to go to bed I repeated my fears to Mr. J. R. Laing, parting from him with the expression that I wished the night were over; went below, and retired for the night.

"On the morning of the 18th, about 2 o'clock, I was aroused by Mr. Wileman, one of the gentlemen who shared the cabin with me, who stated that the vessel was on shore. As I had felt no shock, I lay still, thinking, until a few minutes afterwards, when the ship struck heavily. The order was then given for the passengers to dress and go on deck. I dressed accordingly, and proceeded to the deck. The night, or rather morning, was calm and hazy towards the north. The ship was on shore, and the engine reversed trying to get her off. Breakers were visible on both bows, and a low rise on the north-west, but not sufficient land visible to tell us whether we were on an isolated shoal, or close to the main land. The officers and men were busy about the boats. I spoke to quartermaster Cross, who advised me where to remain, and who sounded to ascertain the depth of water alongside; near the stern it was about 20 feet. The ship appeared to be aground amidships, but I could only conjecture. I placed life-buoys near hencoops, so that if the vessel broke up there would be something to grasp, and went below to avoid the confusion of swinging ropes, &c., on deck. All was very quiet; the passengers calm and collected, and Mr. Wilson, our clergyman, had read prayers. I proceeded to my cabin, obtained a compass and a few necessaries, put on a cork jacket under my coat, wished one or two friends good-by in the event of the worst happening, and slept till daybreak, when our fears disappeared, as the shore was but a short distance off, and only four or five lines of breakers between us and safety; and as the weather was fair and the sea moderately calm, our case appeared exceedingly hopeful, the great dread being that of unfavourable wind, which we thought more than probable would arise before many hours passed. What little wind there was blew off the shore; and since my previous visit to the deck the sails had been loosed to help to back the ship off, but without avail. I saw the captain on the gangway. There appeared to be little, if any, organization. I had read of the extraordinary coolness, energy, pluck, and indomitable courage of the commanders of our navy and marine, and prepared myself for the thrilling sensation of pleasure which I experienced when prompt and decisive action is taken in emergencies by those in power. I fully expected to hear the voice of our noble commander demanding silence on the part of all—boats out, guess-warp passed on shore, and kedge anchors astern, with the view of hauling the vessel off after she had been lightened of passengers, luggage, and wool; but somehow the captain took a different view, and stated from the top of his house that we must help ourselves. Thomson told me he had asked Mr. Miller, the chief engineer, if he did not think the passengers ought to be landed the first thing. The engineer replied, "By all means." He also spoke to Mr. Moore—one of the owners—who intimated that he had already urged that course, without apparent effect. Thomson then went to the captain, and insisted upon being at once put on shore with his children and other passengers. The captain consented to comply with his request. Shortly after the boats were lowered, and the chief officer took command of that branch of the service which required skill and great care—the boats rising and falling rapidly with the waves as they rolled past. It is only sufficient to say that exercising patience, forbearance, skill, every requisite, this duty was performed without mishap of any kind; and giving direction to the first boat how to steer through the surf, he ordered the coxswain off; and a quarter of an hour afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Tolley, Mr. Stead, and one or two others landed safely, and were accosted by natives or residents on shore from the nearest village (Bredasdorp), about 17 miles north-west of where the ship was (one of whom had seen the rockets sent up after the ship struck). Those who first landed sent off messengers for assistance and Lloyd's agent, and the boats continued steadily to land passengers until the whole were safely removed. I spoke to the captain about his going on shore. He replied that he should be the last to leave. I left in the third boat, and landed at 7 a.m., and started off with Oliver to look for water, which we found shortly after in an old well. I returned to the shore and prepared to lend a hand, as the ladies and children were accumulating—many of them looking more anxious now than when death appeared to stare them in the face. At first the captain had declined to allow anything to be brought on shore by the passengers, but gradually this was remedied. Fires were lighted, biscuits and provisions were handed about, water and wine became more abundant. The settlers assured us that means would be found to remove the ladies and children to the village, and by 9 o'clock we had realised what we had hoped was the worst of our position. The captain came on shore about 9 a.m. with the last of the passengers. Shortly afterwards I spoke to him. He stated that he was a ruined man. I asked if his share in the vessel was not insured—he had told us previously that he was owner of a tenth. It appeared strange to me that Mr. Moore should say that the vessel was insured to her value—not taking into consideration incidental expenses, of course—and that the captain should say his share was not insured. Had the statement been made to me at a later period I should not have been surprised. We were all getting to know our commander better. I was not surprised to hear him say to Quartermaster Cross, a few minutes later, when asked by Cross if he had any orders for us men—' Well, there's the ship; I wish I had a dry pair of trousers.' He had stumbled, or nearly fallen in the water, when helping one of the lady passengers out of the boat. I was not surprised to see him away backwards and forwards, and then lay down and sleep before 10 a.m. I was not surprised to see him turn from looking at the poor fellows struggling after the boat had upset, and before the last of the three that were drowned had disappeared knock the neck off a bottle of champagne and sit down to partake of a portion of its contents. I was not surprised, as the peculiarities of his character developed themselves, at the utter disorganisation that ensued; but I could not help feeling curious to know the nature of the mysterious examination which certificated such a man, and placed so many undeserving miserables as ourselves, with our large responsibilities and numerous belongings, at the mercy of the stupendous intellect and untold experiences of this George Macdonald, late commander of the noble steamship, Queen of the Thames—the pioneer of a line only requiring ordinary care to render it a success, and a route already highly popular with the colonists. The officers and crew were, I verily believe, as gallant a set of fellows as ever walked a ship's deck, and would doubtless under any ordinary commander, and in a case of similar casualty, have deserved and received unmeasured commendation; but in this case they were left to themselves, their necessities uncared for, and it is not surprising that some of them became reckless; indeed it is astonishing that under the circumstances so many of them continued to merit our esteem—a fact I consider due to the attention and consideration shown to them by some few of the passengers who remained by them until their services were no longer required. Any commander of moderate ability might have been expected to ascertain—especially in an iron ship—the deviation of the compass at least once in the twenty-four hours; but I have no recollection of such having been done from the time of the vessel leaving Port Phillip Heads to the time of her stranding on the South African coast. Any commander of moderate ability might have been expected to make certain that he had run his distance from his observation at noon before altering the ship's course, as was the case on board our unfortunate ship, and have used the lead frequently to ascertain what depth of water the vessel was in. But here the course was altered before two-thirds of that distance was run; and I have yet to learn that any soundings were taken from 8 o'clock on the evening of the 17th, when the course was altered, until *after* the ship struck. And again, any man of moderate ability and care would have been rendered cautious by seeing what he supposed to be Agulhas Light on the starboard beam when by his position at noon and course till 8 o'clock that light, if seen at all, should have been first discovered well on the starboard bow. It was subsequently attributed by the Court held at Bredasdorp that the wreck was due to magnetical derangement or deviation of the compass, and to the current in that locality. So far as I am aware, no steps were taken to ascertain the deviation of the compass; and the course steered being west from noon of the 16th, when the ship was in latitude 34.28, to noon of the 17th, when the ship had increased her latitude to 34 53, the conviction forced upon the minds of ordinary observers would tend to suggest that the current was to the south rather than to the north, and consequently off instead of towards the shore. Allowing that during the six hours—from noon to 6 p.m. of the 17th—when the gale subsided the ship had run an average speed of five knots per hour, and that from 6 to 8, when the course was altered, she ran 20 knots, or 10 knots per hour, the total distance run from noon till 8 p.m. was but 50 knots instead of 80—the distance to be run to have Agulhas Light on the starboard beam; and that the distance did not exceed 50 knots is strongly supported by the fact that, laying down the position and course of the ship from noon of the 17th, and intersecting that line by the north-west course, true bearing, from where the ship stranded, the intersection takes place at the distance of 50 knots west of her position at noon, proving that had the most ordinarily careful inspection of the chart been made the mishap might have been avoided. Again, had the ship really been south of the Agulhas Light from the course steered till 8 o'clock, she would have been in 20 fathoms water, which could have been at once ascertained by the lead had it been used. Again, had the ship been as stated by the captain at the early part of the entertainment, and Agulhas Light been really on the starboard beam, the course steered would have led to an equally if not a more disastrous result, for she would, in all probability, have run on Quoin Point, where in all likelihood every soul would have perished.

It must not be supposed that all the passengers were equally reticent with myself as regards what ought to have been done in the interest of the underwriters, for suggestions were made by Mr. W. Kerr Thomson to the captain, in which he clearly indicated what question would be put to him at the investigation that was sure to take place, to ascertain what had been done to save the cargo and ship; but they were listlessly received, and certainly not acted upon. The three boxes of gold were carefully landed, and a tin box, said to contain a considerable amount of gold coin and papers belonging to the ship, and previously in possession of the purser. These were carefully guarded until claimed by the captain and three of the quartermasters under his direction. The boxes of gold were placed in a dray, and sent to Bredasdorp about 1 o'clock—at the time when Mr. and Mrs. Moore started for Cape Town to send news of the disaster, and to arrange for the accommodation of the passengers. Quartermaster Brookes was supposed to have removed the tin box containing the coin and papers to the captain's orders; but this box afterwards was said to be lost. It was stated that the men lost, were proceeding to the ship for the log and papers, but this was not the case; the boat simply went off for luggage in common with the others, and was upset in the breakers from being inefficiently manned. The purser was lost in the last boat that put off from the ship—the chief officer was also in the boat which was upset in the breakers, the purser being kept down by the thwarts until dragged out by Mr. Clark or Mr. Mason, the third and fourth officers—probably by both, for they were, with the chief and second officers, Messrs. Rowe and Murray, indefatigable in their exertions. The purser's body was carried to the shore, and the usual remedies tried to recover him, but they proved ineffectual; and here it may be remarked that a watch and valuable ring worn by the purser previous to the accident were not to be found afterwards. Mr. Miller, the chief engineer, informed us that before leaving the vessel he asked the purser for his (Miller's) certificate, and was informed that it had been sent on shore previously in the box already alluded to. The captain never visited the ship after he landed at 9 a.m. Shortly after his first sleep on shore Lloyd's agent arrived, bringing conveyances, &c., &c. The captain conversed with the agent (Mr. Danvers) for some time. The agent was of the greatest service, exhibiting the utmost forbearance and patience during his stay, and doing all he could to meet the clamorous demands of such passengers as were anxious to get away, and before dark he had succeeded in sending to the village most of the passengers, including all the ladies and children in the saloon. As the captain had not then formally abandoned the vessel, however, he did nothing with reference to the ship or cargo.

At 3 o'clock p.m. several of the passengers addressed the captain on the subject of the arrangements to be made for the removal of the ladies and children from the beach; but the captain informed them that they must help themselves, he was in no way liable, and that the case must be submitted at home before it could be decided whether or not the firm in whose employ he was were liable. None of us were surprised at this reply. Fortunately, we were not all so ignorant of the provisions of the Shipping Act; but Mr. Danvers did all that was required, and those who hired vehicles on their own account were afterwards reimbursed for their expenditure. Mr. Moore had not been idle, but did all he could for the convenience and comfort of the passengers, and the people upon whom we were quartered did all in their power for us.

The wind increased considerably towards the evening of the 18th, and several attempts were made to reach the ship, in answer to their signals, before success attended their efforts. This was the last boat that came off during that day. It upset in the surf, and poor Mr. Cox was drowned. He did breathe a little after being taken from the water, at least so I was informed by those immediately around him. But the efforts made for his recovery were unavailing. Our "experienced" surgeon did what he could for him. It is a pity that our large shipowners do not look a little more from the passenger side of the question, or they would attach more value to the notices they insert in their advertisements respecting medical men. Men with large families are often induced to decide in favour of a passage by a particular vessel, if assured that proper medical advice can be had for their children in case of illness, and it is but poor consolation when the necessity arises to be informed that he—meaning the doctor—is a very clever fellow "when he is all right."

By sunset of the 18th nearly all the saloon passengers, and several of the second and third cabins, had departed for the village; a few of us waited, however, to look after the luggage, as landed. We camped at night in the open air. The captain had a little place rigged up for himself and wife; but I suppose he forgot that others looked to him. The sailors did what they could for the female passengers and children who remained, but to those who had never experienced that sort of thing before it was less pleasant.

Early on the morning of the 19th the bodies of two of the drowned men were found and buried, and later in the day Mr. Wilson read the burial service over poor Cox's remains. The boats' crews proceeded to the ship for passengers' luggage as usual, but there being no proper system established they only brought what they thought proper. We had, therefore, as we were not allowed to go on board, to submit to a species of black mail, Oliver paid £20, others various sums, and after waiting in vain for the things wanted I followed suit, and got all except the loose things in my cabin, and of these my Bible, overcoat, and brushes were recovered at Bredasdorp. The boats that went off later in the day brought back goods claimed by the sailors—many of whom were intoxicated, and several fighting; upon seeing which Lloyd's agent decided to employ his own men for the future. On Monday, the 20th, Danvers employed his own men. Captain Macdonald mustered and discharged the crew, and formally gave up the ship, and order was restored. We remained till evening of next day. A great deal of luggage was afterwards recovered and sent up to Cape Town, where we also arrived, after a pleasant overland journey of 150 miles, on the 25th. Mr. Moore met us at the train, and at once made arrangements for as many of the passengers to proceed in the mail steamer Briton as the vessel could accommodate.

Yours truly,
G. W. GOYDER.

London, May 18, 1871.

P.S.—In evidence given by the officers, it was alleged that the ship was nearly a mile from the shore. I took bearings, however, which proved the bow of the vessel as she lay to be but 550 yards from high water mark.

G. W. G.

DALMAHOY CAMPBELL AND CO.'S REPORT.

Melbourne, July 5.

Fat Cattle.—2340 head entered, 960 sold to-day, some of the lots being withdrawn, the balance will be disposed of to-morrow. To-day's supply consisted of small drafts, principally middling quality, with only a few pens amongst them. The latter realised a slight advance on last week's values, whilst other sorts met a dull sale at a fall of fully 10s per head. Best beef made from 17s 6d to 20s per 100 lbs. We sold a small draft for Messrs. Campbell, Brothers, Riddell's Creek, and on Thursday last 200 head for Messrs. Christian and Co., Walhallow Station. To-morrow we sell 200 for Mr. George Sherwin, Mole Station; 198 for Mr. James Tyson, Juanbang; 160 for Mr. William Pearson, Kilmany Park; and 90 for Mr. A. Smith, of Lindenow.

Fat Calves.—Prices easier, best small vealers made up to 52s 6d. We sold a few for Mr. Newcomen and Messrs. Campbell Brothers.

Fat Sheep.—23,381 shown in the market, principally from Riverina, amongst them being two or three lots of prime quality, which brought an advance of from 6d to 1s per head at the opening sales, but medium and inferior qualities were dull of sale throughout the day at last Wednesday's currencies. We quote 60 lb. wethers at 12s 6d, 50 lb. ewes at 9s 6d. We have sold 100 wethers (very prime quality as well as heavy weights) for the Hon. W. J. T. Clarke, from Rock Bank, at 17s 6d to 18s; 3300 ewes and wethers for Messrs. Stitt, Brothers, Walla Walla, at from 7s to 7s 6d; 400 wethers for Messrs. Campbell, Brothers, Riddell's Creek, at 8s 6d; and 454 wethers for Mr. A. Strawhorn, at 6s 9d; and a small lot for Mr. George Grant.

Store Stock.—No alteration to note in late reports. We have sold 200 bullocks, half fat, from the north, at £5 5s; and 700 ewes and lambs at 5s 9d and 5s each.

DEAN, LAUGHTON, AND CO.'S REPORT.

Adelaide, June 29.

Fat Cattle.—During the past fortnight the supply has been moderate, consisting of about 400 head. All classes of cattle were represented; but, on the whole, the supply was above the average in point of quality; the majority of the stock being from good to prime. Prices were somewhat irregular, and this week's market duller than last. Prime stock continues to sell best, the demand not being so good for inferior or coarse descriptions. Our sales are:—100 head good to prime cattle, mixed sexes, but mostly bullocks, for Mr. S. Davenport, averaging £9 3s 6d; 24 head good cattle for Mr. J. Grandy, £8 0s. 6d; 37 head good weighty cattle for sundry owners, £8 16s; 54 medium, light weight cattle, £6 0s. Quotations: Best bullocks, £9 to £10; good ditto, £6 to £8 10s; inferior ditto, £4 to £5 10s; best cows, £6 10s to £8; good ditto, £5 10s to £6 5s; inferior ditto, £4 to £5.

Fat Sheep.—This market has received latterly the most moderate supplies of the season, consisting mostly of sheep of a medium description; the supply of prime quality being very short, such realised up to 13s. Prices have been held for an advance taking quality into account; but with liberal supplies coming forward, we do not look for any alteration in the market. Our sales number 2530. Quotations: Prime wethers, 11s to 12s; good ditto, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; good ewes, 7s to 8s.

Fat Lambs of quality are inquired for, the supply being very limited. Holders of such would do well to realise at present rates, in anticipation of the coming lamb season. Quotations—4s to 5s.

Fat Calves.—Scarce and in demand.

Store Cattle.—Very few transactions are taking place in this stock, the supply being very limited.

Store Sheep.—The demand continues, but there are very few sellers. We sell 1500 by auction on Thursday next.

Stations.—Nothing doing.

Modern Banditti.—In some parts of our own country, there is rife to-day a brigandage as lawless and as fierce as any in Europe. The feat lately perpetrated in Kansas, of hanging certain horse-thieves by the heels till they were dead, exceeds in sickening cruelty the worst tale that is told of European villainy. And the ferocity of which this was a sporadic outburst appears to be epidemic in the South. Almost every Southern State is infested by a murderous banditti, who rob and slay without scruple, and apparently with entire impunity. Not a day passes without the report of some fresh outrage. Always it is a single man taken from his home in the dead of night by fifty or a hundred masked and armed cowards, and either shot, or hanged, or whipped nearly to death, and then banished from his home. Invariably the victim belongs to one of two classes—he is either a negro or a white Republican. Within a week or so our columns have been crowded with stories of such atrocities in almost every Southern State, from the massacre at Meridian in Mississippi, to the assassination of Mr. Dickinson in Florida. On Saturday we reprinted from a South Carolina paper an account of the merciless whipping of Mr. Long, a Northern merchant, who was dragged from his house at midnight, and given nearly two hundred lashes by men who openly proclaimed themselves as Kukluxes. The same party finished their night's sport by murdering an industrious negro tinner. In Monday's paper we published the letter of Mr. Wheeler, a trustee of Berea College in Kentucky, describing how, after being fired at, he was taken from his hotel at night by armed men, beaten with hickory whips, and threatened with death. It is idle to say that these things are the work of chance ruffianism, or that they are not inspired by a political purpose. In every case the victim is, as we have said, of one description. Equally futile is the assertion that the reports are manufactured for political effect. In almost every case we have copied them from Southern, and generally Democratic papers. We need not pause to draw from these accumulated facts any conclusion, but we leave it to the intelligent opinion of the entire country to say if it is not time to rescue its fairest sections from the terrorism of a banditti more ferocious and cowardly than any foreign gang.—*New York Times*.

The Insurrection in Algeria.—The French Government has sent to Algeria 4000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, 10,000 Remmington rifles, with four million cartridges, and a battery of mitrailleuses. The troops are placed under the command of General Lallemand, who is much esteemed in the colony. *La Paix* says that the situation of the colony is most critical, and one cannot avoid suspecting the hand of an enemy behind the agitations occurring there. Algiers itself is much disturbed; and at the moment when France has need of all her troops at home, she will have either to withdraw a large force to resist the Arabs, or to abandon the colony to revolt. Are we to thank our enemies of yesterday or of to-day for this? Does Prussia covet our finest colony? or has the Commune, which has friends in the country, attempted to make a diversion in its own favour? According to the Algerian journals, the insurrection in that province has extended as far as the plain of Issers, about 40 kilometres east of Algiers. The inhabitants of the villages are taking refuge in the capital. The *Moniteur de l' Algerie* publishes an address from Vice-Admiral Count de Gueydon, Governor-General of the colony, to the native populations, on his entering on his functions. After paying a tribute of gratitude from France to the valour of the Arab troops, he asks what could have induced some of the chiefs to raise a sacrilegious hand against the mother-country which they had just before so faithfully served. If, as he is informed, the motive is an alleged discord and weakness of the authority in France, he affirms that they have been mistaken, and he conjures them to return to obedience if they would avoid the calamities which such an error might draw on them. He promises to respect their religious immunities, their property, and their persons.—*Standard*.

THE Half-Yearly General MEETING of the GREAT WESTERN UNDAUNTED GOLD MINING COMPANY, TAMBAROORA, took place on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at the Company's office, Greville's Room, George-street, at 12 o'clock.

The following Balance Sheet, Directors, and Mining Manager's Reports were read and adopted,—

Balance Sheet of the Great Western Undaunted Gold Mining Company (Limited), Tambambaroora, to 30th June, 1871.

Dr.

1871. June 30.	£	s.	d.
To Mine	1506	0	0
Cash	29	7	9
Charges	96	9	0
Wages	323	4	6
Sundries	134	7	10
Contract	393	11	6
Whim	90	12	0
Postage, telegrams, &c.	1	10	5
Accounts	3	7	0
W. L. Adams	31	5	6
New contract	4	4	6
	£2625	0	0

Cr.

1871. June 30.	£	s.	d.
By capital stock	£2625	0	0

Memo.

	£	s.	d.			
Capital stock	£2625	0	0			
Balance of calls unpaid	125	0	0			
Calling power	1250	0	0			
				£4000	0	0

Audited and found correct.
(Signed) S. Bennett. Samuel Lyons.

E. and O. E.
(Signed) E. N. EMMETT, Manager.
10th July 1871.

Sydney, N.S. Wales, 11th July, 1871.

To the Shareholders of the Great Western Undaunted Gold-mining Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—We have the pleasure this day to submit to you the balance-sheet of the Great Western Undaunted Gold-mining Company, made up from the books to 30th June, 1871, and duly audited.

This company was launched with a nominal capital of £4000, in forty shares of £100 each.

Fifteen of these shares, fully paid up, were handed over to the then owners of the mine, representing a nominal purchase of their lease for the sum of .. £1500 0 0

	£	s.	d.
The balance of twenty-five shares, nominally £100 each, were then taken up by a deposit of £12 10s per share, representing the sum of	312	10	0
A first call was made of £12 10s per share, amounting to	312	10	0
A second call was made of £12 10s per share, amounting to	312	10	0
A third call was made of £12 10s per share, of which the sum of	187	10	0
has been paid; the balance of the third call, amounting to	125	0	0
was not received to date of this. Four further calls may still be made upon twenty-five shares of £12 10s each share upon these calls, amounting in the whole to	1250	0	0
The above, amounting to the sum of	£4000	0	0

being the capital stock of the company.

The amount of cash received by the company to date, £1126, has been disbursed by your directors in the due furtherance of the objects of the company, as appears by the balance-sheet, less a sum in hand of £29 7s 9d in the bank.

There is a sum of £31 5s. 6d. charged to Mr. W. L. Adams, being for a stable built by the company on his private property, under circumstances which will be explained by your directors, and which sum Mr. Adams is liable for.

Your attention is called to the Mining Manager's report, which we now have the pleasure to read, by which you will find the main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 221 feet.

Your legal manager, Mr. E. A. Emmett, has twice visited Hill End, Tambaroora, and fully endorses the Mining Manager's report as to the value of this mining property.

Mr. Emmett advises that, upon the completion of the present contract for sinking the shaft (making in all 232 feet), in addition to the further sinking of the shaft, a drive be made, due east, to cut the various veins which are believed to cross the Undaunted Lease, as indicated by Stephens' and other veins, mentioned in the Mining Manager's report—while the further sinking of the shaft will lead to the cutting of the rich veins which pass through Messrs. Brown's, Krohnan's, and other claims, and which will be intersected in the company's ground, upon the shaft being sunk sufficiently deep to catch the underlay of the apparently inexhaustible body of blue slate, which contains the rich auriferous quartz veins, so remarkable at Hawkins' Hill.

We have then, in conclusion, to note that the first half-yearly meeting, in January last, did not take place, in consequence of the absence in the country of your legal manager.

We further add, that at this meeting you will be pleased to elect two gentlemen to act as auditors for the next half-yearly meeting, the present balance-sheet, as submitted to you, having been audited by Messrs. Samuel Lyons and Samuel Bennett.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
W. M. Alderson,
John Kaleski,
Thomas Alderson,
E. Bennett.

Addenda.

The first meeting of the Directors took place on the 19th August, 1870, and there have been forty meetings and adjournments thereof.

On the 22nd November last, Mr. Williams ceased to be a director, from non-attendance, in accordance with clause 29 of the Deed of Settlement, and Mr. W. M. Alderson, Esq., was therefore elected in his place.

Mr. Thomas Alderson has attended 35 meetings
W. M. Alderson ditto ditto 31 ditto
Edwin Bennett ditto ditto 39 ditto
John Kaleski ditto ditto 25 ditto
Williams, nil.

Extract from Mining Manager's Report.

"I now give you a little information regarding the claims adjoining the Undaunted. Wythes' and Carrol's claim joins us on the north; this claim has very good gold, but latterly they have been sinking a new shaft, and are busy putting up a whim, so that it will be some time before they will crush any stone. Ropp and party are the next claim on the south side of Wythes'. Shares in this ground are valued at £1200. They have been a long time at work in this claim without getting much return, but I hear this week that they are getting a show. All the claims south of Ropp's are driving tunnels; some of them reckon that it will take two years before they will cut the veins, so that we cannot expect to hear of anything from those claims for a long time.

"Mr. Cronan's claim is still looking very well. You may say that Mr. Cronan's claim is the only one near us that has been worked deep enough for to cut the rich gold. Wythes' and Ropp's claims must get the gold when deeper, for the gold dips from Cronan's claim towards Ropp's.

"I must now conclude with my belief of the Undaunted is this—that it is only a matter of time and depth to be one of the best claims that ever Hawkins' Hill produced.

"I remain, yours truly,
"(Signed) W. L. ADAMS,
"Mining Manager."

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

CARPETS AND FLOORCLOTHS.

REDUCED LIST OF PRICES.

Crossley's Best Tapestry Carpets	3s 6d per yard
Superior Brussels Carpets	4s 6d
Dining-room Brussels	4s 6d
Drawing-room Brussels	5s 9d
The best Brussels (100 patterns)	6s 6d
Velvet Carpets, superior goods	7s 6d
Kidderminster Carpets	2s 9d
Extra stout three-ply Carpets	4s 9d
Patent Felt Carpets	2s 9d
Stair Carpets	1s 6d to 2s 9d
Tapestry and Brussels stairs	3s 0d to 5s 6d
Hearth Rugs	7s 6d to 50s each

Cocoa Matting all widths, low prices
Cocoa and Fibre Mats, from 3s upwards
China Mattings, white and fancy, best only
Hassocks in great variety, 3s to 6s each.

FLOORCLOTHS....3s 6d per square yard. These are excellent, well-seasoned goods.

FARMER and COMPANY, Carpet Warehousemen, and Furnishing Drapers, Sydney.

BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING. Best and cheapest at the Manufactory, 37A and 39, Erskine-street, Wynyard-square. J. W. TAYLOR, Awarded Silver Medal, Exhibition, 1870. Detailed price list post free.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.—Bargains in winter dress materials
Reppes, camlets, sultana cords, satin cloths
Black goods, of every description, for mourning
Genoa silk velvet jackets, considerably reduced
Black velveteen and cloth jackets, from 6s 11d to 21s
Waterproof mantles, in every variety, cheap
Blankets, in all sizes, very much reduced
Flannel, all wool, 10½d, very fine ditto 14½d
White calico, 3½d, unequalled for quality
Household drapery, of every description, cheap
Hats, in every variety of style, in straw, &c., &c.
Boys' felt, tuscan, and straw hats, from 1s 11d.

KID GLOVES, two new makes, in colours, only 1s 11d and 3s 3d per pair. W. C. KELK.

J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.

Horrockses' longcloth, 32 inch—A 4½d, B 5½d, per yard; 36 inch—A 5½d, B 6½d, H 7½d, M2 8½d, MT 9½d, BBB 10½d, per yard
8-4 super linen damask, 1s 11d per yard, worth 2s 9d per yard
8-4 ditto ditto, 2s 6d ditto, worth 3s 6d ditto
8-4 ditto ditto, 2s 11d ditto, worth 3s 11d ditto
40-inch pillow linen, 1s 9d ditto, worth 2s 6d ditto
44 ditto ditto ditto, 2s ditto, worth 2s 11d ditto
54 ditto ditto ditto, 2s 6d ditto, worth 3s 6d ditto
Table napkins, all linen, 4s 9d ditto, worth 6s 11d ditto
White linen huckaback, 4½d ditto, worth 8½d ditto
All linen medical rubber, 8½d ditto, worth 1s ditto
4-4 black alpaca, 6½d ditto, worth 10½ ditto
4-4 black coburg, 8½d ditto, worth 14d ditto
4-4 black rep, 9½d ditto, worth 15d ditto
4-4 black delaines, 9½d ditto, worth 12½d ditto
6-4 black French twills, 12½d ditto, worth 1s 9d ditto
6-4 black French barathea, 1s 3d ditto, worth 1s 11d ditto
6-4 black alpaca, 1s 9d ditto, worth 2s 6d ditto
6-4 black French merino, 2s ditto, worth 2s 6d ditto
A large assortment of black crapes from 1s 6d per yard
Black cashmere and llama long and square shawls.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen's superior Eureka Shirts, 22s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 590, George-street, five doors south of Bathurst-street.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU. 618 and 620, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

!!! NEW GOODS !!!
!!! AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES !!!

HORROCKSES' A LONGCLOTH, 4½d
WELSH FLANNEL, all wool, 9½d, 10½d, 1s
BLANKETS, per pair, 8s 11d to 18s 6d
FINE DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS, 7s 6d dozen
SUPERIOR DAMASK CLOTHS, 5s 11d
WHITE COTTON SHEETING, 1s 0½d to 1s 11d yard
TWILLED COTTON SHEETING, 1s 6d per yard
UNBLEACHED BATH TOWELS, 1s each
FINE HUCKABACK TOWELS, fringed, 8½d
FRENCH KID GLOVES, only 1s per pair
SUPERIOR FITTING STAYS, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d
LINEN SET, quite new, 1s to 1s 9d the set.

MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—SALE of the Entire Stock of MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, BABY-LINEN, and GENERAL DRAPERY, at E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street, the greater part of which must be sold in three weeks, FOR CASH ONLY.

THE PREMISES TO LET.

UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN. D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS. D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

LACE FALLS, GLOVES, PARASOLS. D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

LADIES' HOSIERY, best makes, moderate prices. D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

J. Q. CARTER, 411, George-street. Leal Laces, new Black Fringes, Gloves, Flowers, &c. Op. Royal.

THE PATENT UMBRELLA SUSPENDER enables ladies to carry their umbrella or parasol securely, gracefully, and with the greatest possible ease. A lady by wearing this useful and simple invention has her hands free for carrying her muff, holding her dress, &c.; also useful for sunshades at archery or croquet meetings; to be obtained only at W. and S. LARGE'S, 474½, George-street, and 3, Parramatta-street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

SUPERIOR enamelled tubular bedsteads, horsehair mattresses and feather beds for Sale. J. Lawler, Geo.-st.

PULU, flock, fibre, and flax MATTRESSES for SALE, cheap. J. LAWLER, George-street.

SUPERIOR curled horsehair, coir fibre, New Zealand FLAX for SALE by J. LAWLER, 517, George-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The undersigned are the only authorised and recognised agents in the Australian colonies for the sale of the GENUINE Singer's Sewing Machines. The public are cautioned against the spurious imitations recently imported into this colony. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

THE WHEELER and WILSON new improved Family Lock-stitch Noiseless MACHINE, reduced to £7 10s. The cheapest and most perfect machine in the colonies. They produce a stitch alike on both sides, and will hem, gather, fell, bind, tuck, quilt, frill, braid, &c. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

WANZER SEWING MACHINES.

Shipment just to hand, per DAMASCUS.

From the Mechanics' Magazine.
THE LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINE.
When the sewing machine was introduced in America, a statesman observed that its introduction was worth some millions a year to the country by the saving of labour. We are very pleased to find that the National Education Committee have the same sentiment, and have decided upon introducing sewing machines into every national school in Ireland. We understand that the committee have selected the Little Wanzer Lock-stitch Machine as being the most simple and effective. This is a great compliment to the Wanzer Sewing Machine Company. The firm of Pim Brothers, of Dublin, are the agents, and they have made arrangements to supply the schools on favourable terms; we have no doubt the company here would be glad to assist the philanthropic in doing the same in this country.

Only prize at Sydney, 1870.
First prize at Paris, 1867.
Three first prizes in America, 1869.
Two first prizes, Montreal, Montreal, 1870.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Sole Agents, 108, Pitt-street.

REDUCED TO £7 10s.—WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES will do every description of work, light or heavy. Machines on hire, or paid for by instalments. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

SEWING-MACHINES of all kinds, lowest price. SADDINGTON and SONS, 152, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a Wheeler and Wilson's half-cabinet SEWING-MACHINE, new, and in perfect order; price, £9. A. W., Herald Office.

FOR SALE, a first-class No. 1 Singer's SEWING-MACHINE, full cabinet. Blue Bell, Erskine-st.

WANTED, to purchase, for cash, a small house of FURNITURE. Apply 401, George-street.

WANTED, a SEWING-MACHINE, second-hand, fit for tailor use. Apply 110, Kent-street North.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

FOR SALE, superior Astronomical TELESCOPE, by Negretti and Zambra; 3-inch aperture; four astronomical, one terrestrial eye-pieces, star-finder, dark glasses, &c., &c., nearly new, the property of a gentleman whose health will not permit him to use it. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Price £30. Apply to W. MAC DONNELL and CO., George-street. The above is a very superior instrument.

FOR WEAK AND FAILING SIGHT.—Best Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, 10s 6d. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., (late Brush and Mac Donnell,) 326, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have consignments of the following for SALE:—
Corks—wine and beer and phial
Bottling wire
Invoice of Anucapnic lamps
Ditto glassware
White paint
White zinc paint
Patent dryers
Oak and other varnishes
Iron bedsteads—Peyton and Peyton's
Office ink—Stroker and Sons
Brandon's candles, full weight
Gostling's Portland cement
Invoice of cards
Wrapping paper
Table salt—Bumstead's patent jars
Soda-water machines—Tylors
Ratchet braces and mincing machines
Gunny bags
Maw's tesselated and encaustic tiles
Ships' hearths or galleys—for coasters
South Australian wines.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Pitt-street North.

GOSTLING'S CEMENT.
The undersigned are in receipt of fresh supplies of this celebrated CEMENT, now so generally chosen in the United Kingdom for its valuable properties. Sample casks furnished on application.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

TAHITIAN LIMEJUICE, JUST LANDED in small packages, FOR SALE by BEILBY and SCOTT.

BRYAN, CORCORAN, WITT, and CO., of London, have on SALE, by the undersigned
French burr millstones
Swiss dressing silk
Mill bills
Smut wire
Needle lubricators
BEILBY and SCOTT, Agents, 123, Pitt-street North.

REGISTER STOVES, superior Castings, 8d per inch; Corn Shellers, 40s each. P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

TANKS, TANKS, TANKS.—Best brand for SALE. EDMUND E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

XXX IRISH PORTER, Guinness's, &c.; Old Irish Whisky. Blake & Co., Mort's-passage.

IRON TANKS, to hold 400 gallons, just landed ex Scythia, for SALE. JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR SALE, TANKS, TANKS, TANKS; very superior tanks. Apply Storekeeper, Macnamara's Wf.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

NEW PATNA RICE, ex James Service, from Calcutta. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing, ex Rifleman
DUFFIELD'S
HART'S
MAGAREY'S.
On SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, have in stock and receive regular supplies of
DUNN'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUFFIELD'S Superfine Flour, in quarter, half, and whole sacks
HART'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUFFIELD'S Seconds, in sacks and half-sacks
DUFFIELD'S Household
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine
KIMBER'S Superfine
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

NORWAY OATS.—Just arrived from New York, a small lot of this celebrated cereal, price 2s per lb., 4-lb. packets per post 1s 6d. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street.

S. A. AND V. D. L. JAMS.
REYNOLDS'—Wattleville Brand JAMS, in assorted cases, 1 and 2 pound tins
MURRAY'S—Craiglee Brand—JAMS and JELLIES, assorted cases, 1 and 2 pound tins
REYNOLDS, BROTHERS' Van Diemen's Land Jams, in assorted cases, and cases of raspberry and black currant, 1-pound tins.
For SALE by BEILBY and SCOTT.

PORK SAUSAGES.—H. Cummins's celebrated Pork Sausages always ready, at No. 16, Bridge-street.

GOULBURN PRESERVED MEATS, in all varieties and of superior flavour and quality, for SALE. Apply to MORT and CO., Agents for Goulburn Meat Preserving Company.

POTATOES.—Prime sample now landing, ex Yarra, from Circular Head. H. Clarke, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES.—Superior samples Tasmanian Potatoes ex Don, Our Hope, Helena. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

ADELAIDE WHEAT on SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's, Galloway and Clark's, Butterworth's, Field's, &c., superfine and seconds. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

EGGS. EGGS. EGGS.
7000 dozen fresh eggs, only 1s per dozen, just received this morning
5540 7 lb. Bencraft's Victorian oatmeal, just received from Melbourne, 1s 9d per bag
4000 prime Port Cooper cheese, only 9d. lb., by whole or half cheese
7000 celebrated Yengarie sheep tongues, only 1s 3d per doz.
C. KIDMAN, S. H. Road, and Branch Establishments.

TO GROCERS, BREWERS, STOREKEEPERS, and others.
MAURITIUS SUGARS ex Clara Sayers, a fine assorted Cargo,
on SALE by the Undersigned.
GEORGE THORNTON, 379, George-street.
Sydney, 13th July.

OATS, Seed and Feed, the best and cheapest in Sydney; Bone-dust. SAMUEL PRIESTLY, 139, Sussex-st.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

COAL, Fuel, and Produce of every description, delivered with dispatch. Warburton and Son's Wharf, Pyrmont.

COALS. COALS.—Best descriptions at H. L. ROBERTS'S Wharf, Druitt street.

LESMAHAGO Cannel COAL.—Messrs. Warburton, Henderson, Elliott, and Nutter are now in stock.

LESMAHAGO CANNEL COAL DEPOT, Caledonian Wharf, King-street. STEPHEN NUTTER.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

GALVANIZED Corrugated Iron (Gospel Oak, Anchor, Morewood's, and J. K. Smith's), 94 cases, just landed; Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Wire Netting, &c., &c. G. E. CRANE, City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

G. E. CRANE, Importer of and Dealer in all kinds of Building Materials, 23, 25, and 27, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

60,000 OF best Lake SHINGLES. W. Phelps, Murphy's Wf., Liverpool-st.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY, IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.
Trade Marks.
First Brand. "G anchor G." First quality. — Second Brand. "Eagle." Eagle quality.
The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street London.
Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar, Doors, Sashes. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings, in endless variety, 3½d roll, by the bale. Renny, 170, Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings, gold leaf, gold bronze, gold size, and gilt mouldings, 170, Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings, borderings, figures, medallions and decorations. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings; boiled, raw, colza, and other oils, in drums and bls. Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene Oil (Devoe's), best American, 2s 9d by case. Renny, 170, Pitt-st.

SLATES.—Purple Bangor, 24 x 12 to 16 x 8, at greatly reduced prices. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

BLUNDELL SPENCE'S White Lead, Oils, Varnish and Turps. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, Bangor, 20 x 10, not less than a thousand at £9 10s. 59, Parramatta-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, first-rate Bakery BUSINESS Connection, with or without plant. George Smith, 163, King-st.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an old-established BUSINESS, in the country. For particulars apply to Messrs. J. FRAZER and CO., York-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

CRAIG'S ROYAL HOTEL, BALLARAT.

To Capitalists, Hotelkeepers, and others.

The Trustees of the late Walter Craig invite TENDERS for the purchase of the Royal Hotel, Horse Repository, Stabling, Sale Yards, and Range of Offices in Lydiard and Bath streets.
(According to the terms of the will the whole must be sold.)

The hotel, which is world-renowned for its excellence, contains numerous suites of private apartments, filled with all the modern appliances which the most fastidious can require.

Large dining, public, and commercial rooms; numerous bedrooms, spacious bar, cellarage, domestic offices, and billiard-room.

Detached are the splendid stables, horse repository, covered sale yards, and offices.

The whole substantially built, in first-class order, and forming the most complete property ever offered in the Ballarat market.

The fame of this hotel, justly considered second to none in the Australian colonies, precludes the necessity of further description.

The death of the proprietor is the sole cause of the sale of this magnificent freehold.

The large fortunes amassed by the late Walter Craig and his predecessor afford to a purchaser an ample guarantee of the extensive and lucrative business carried on; while to the capitalist the splendid site and position of the property must always command a fine rental, in addition to which the handsome revenue derived from the offices and billiard-room.

The furniture and stock to be taken at a valuation.

Terms.—For property, half cash; balance can remain on mortgage on interest at 8 per cent. For stock and furniture, half cash; balance, six, twelve, and eighteen months' approved bills bearing bank interest.

Tenders for the purchase to be addressed to the Trustees of the late Mr. Walter Craig, on or before THURSDAY, 10th August proximo.

Cards to view, and every information obtained, on application to the office of Mr. F. M. CLAXTON, Auctioneer, adjoining Craig's Royal Hotel.

BURWOOD.—Choice SITES near the Station for SALE, in allotments, on easy terms: assistance to build if required. R. NOTT, 305, George-street.

BIRCHGROVE ESTATE, BALMAIN.

For PRIVATE SALE, in one block, in order to close accounts, the remaining unsold portions of the BIRCH GROVE ESTATE, BALMAIN, comprising over 5800 feet frontage to the BIRCH GROVE and IRON COVE ROADS, the TERRACE, FERDINAND, LOUISA, and ROSE STREETS. A large portion of the estate has in addition extensive deep water frontage to SNAIL'S BAY, and the PARRAMATTA RIVER. Apply to RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street. Plan on view at Mort's Rooms.

FOR SALE, Freehold COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen. 9, Denman-street, Glebe Road.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR £800 CASH.—For SALE, two genteel thoroughly substantial Brick HOUSES, healthily situated at Surry Hills; each has a good verandah balcony, 4 good rooms, with hall right through; a kitchen, with servant's-room above; slated roof, water laid on, &c. Rental guaranteed, £91 per annum. Title, Torrens's Act. H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 128, Elizabeth-street North.

FOR SALE, a desirable Building ALLOTMENT, with frontage to the southern shore of the harbour. Address M. P., care of Mr. Pierce, News Agent William-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456742

FOR SALE, newly brick-built HOUSE, 4 rooms, £150. H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

WELL-BRED Bay first-class saddle and harness Horse, £15; Chestnut, quiet buggy Horse, £10; brown cob, good hack, up to 14 stone, £10; bay Horse, ton trial in sand. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

GOOD Double-seated Buggy with lamps, quiet horse and harness, £30; new spring-cart, horse, and harness, £13; new waggon, carry a ton, £25; new waggonet, with top, £30; light gig, £12; dogcart, £12. S. Knight.

GIBSON has the best TURNOUTS in Sydney for HIRE (Sundays excepted). Repository, 282, Pitt-st.

GIBSON has a heavy Cart STALLION, rising 4 years, a very handsome powerful horse, £35.

GIBSON has for SALE 20 Horses, consisting of heavy and light harness and saddle horses; several good pairs for buggy and American waggon use; 5 American waggons, for heavy and light work; 17 double and single buggies, 4 spring-carts, 2 drays, 2 pagnell carts, 4 good sociables; 3 hooded carriages, equal to new; handsome barouche, pair fine upstanding horses, and harness, £75 the lot; hooded sociable for one or two horses, pole and lamps, price £50, new; handsome light 4-seated buggy, £35; light cut-under buggy, £25; good family buggy sociable, very light and strong, carries 6 persons, for one or two horses, in first-class order, with lamps, only £25—this is a gift; 4 sets second-hand single and double harness, 7 second-hand saddles and bridles; set light second wheels, 20s; elegant Croydon pony phaeton, quite new, only 30 guineas.
£20 pair very handsome and stylish buggy ponies, 5 and 6 years
£25 pair upstanding bay carriage horses, 4 and 6 years
£25 handsome pair grey phaeton horses, 6 years, 15½ hands
£10 heavy cart horse, with a ton trial in sand
£16 first-class buggy or dogcart horse.
GIBSON gives a day's trial with any of the above.

GIBSON has a first-class Abbott's American covered WAGGON, pair Horses, and Harness, cheap.

FOR SALE, nuggetty Draught MARE, 4 years old; any trial. C. BARRELL, Corn Dealer, Balmain.

10 NEW SPRING-CARTS for SALE, cheapest and best in Sydney. DOUGLAS, 312, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, parcel delivery VAN, HORSE, and HARNESS, a real bargain. 235, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a Lady's SIDE-SADDLE, and DRAY with Harness, &c. 122, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE, new SPRING-CART, new HARNESS, and a good Harness HORSE, £26; American-Top Buggy, £20; Waggonette, £25; large Spring-cart, £14; new turn-out seated Buggies, £40, warranted.
M'CARTY and BROWN,
250, Pitt-street—235, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, Chesnut COB, double-seated BUGGY, and HARNESS, £30; Bay 16 hands' Brougham or Phaeton Horse, £20; well-bred Buggy Horse, £12; Harness PONY, £4; useful Harness Horse, £4.
M'CARTY and BROWN,
250, Pitt-street—235, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand VAN, with canvas tilt, &c., suitable for a traveller into the country; Tip Trays, Spring-carts, cheap. GLASSON, Pitt-street South, near the Haymarket.

A BARGAIN.—Light Pagnel CART, 3 springs, £6. HENRY GIESE, 151, Lower George-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

STORE SHEEP for SALE, deliverable at Narrabri about the 25th instant,
4000 wethers, 3 and 4 years old
1000 ditto, 5 years old
3000 ewes, 3, 4, and 5 years old.
A fine lot of sheep, in charge of Mr. W. J. Gordon, and well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
Immediate application is necessary to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Sydney.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.
about the end of August next, MUGRUGULLA and MIMORNAGINDI STATIONS, together with 1000 head of quiet well-bred cattle, to be mustered.
Particulars in a future advertisement.
GEO. M. PITT, Station Agent.

FOR SALE, by order of A. A. Dangar, Esq., the shorthorn Bull "CASSIUS," just arrived, per Golden Fleece, in splendid condition. For pedigree and full particulars apply to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Macquarie-place.

AUCTION SALES.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.
DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at Brown and Jones's Pitt-street Yards, at 2 o'clock, THIS DAY,
40 prime fat lambs, from W. M'Donnell, Esq.

Sale of Horses, broken to Saddle and Harness.
BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, at 10.30 o'clock THIS DAY,
Several useful hacks and single and double harness horses. Also, saddlery, vehicles, &c.
Horses and Buggies on HIRE and Livery on moderate terms.
SALES held at Camperdown as directed.

Superior Milch Cow.
BROWN and JONES have received instructions from J. Murray, Esq., of Parramatta, to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 2 o'clock,
A first-class milch cow, in full milk, and can be highly recommended.

Sheepskins, Tallow, and Hides.
BROWN and JONES have received instructions from Sir W. Macarthur to sell by auction, at their Horse and Cattle Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, 14th instant, at 10 o'clock,
The following superior consignment, viz.:—
Several casks tallow
60 hides
100 sheepskins.

Fresh Young Horses, from the Southern District.
BROWN and JONES have received instructions from George Dowsett, Esq., of Tumut, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on MONDAY next, 17th instant, at 2 o'clock,
50 head of fine upstanding horses, broken and unbroken, comprising first-class hacks, light harness, heavy draught horses, and good weight carriers.
☞ The above will be found a first-class lot of horses, principally colts, fit for general purposes.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Saddle and Harness Horses, &c.
GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
2 very useful horses, broken to saddle and harness; also, 1 set of single and 1 set of double harness.

Thoroughbred Colt.
GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Swyny, to sell by auction, on an early date,
A handsome iron-grey colt, 2 years old, by Lord of the Hills, from Misfortune, by Kelpie, &c., &c.
☞ Now on view at the Bazaar.

Match Pair.
GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome pair of bay horses, 15.2, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness.

At Camperdown, TO-MORROW.
Young Horses.
GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. William [illegible] to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 2 o'clock,
20 head of strong upstanding young horses, in capital condition, and well suited for the requirements of town.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at his Yards, at Homebush, at half-past 9 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots; paddock-fed.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from William Lamrock, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
180 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. K. Howe, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th July, at 12 o'clock,
20 very prime fat lambs.

New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.
MR. T. SULLIVAN has received instructions from John Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock,
140 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Stock Sale.
ELLIS and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers
20 prime fat lambs, from J. M. Antill, Esq.
1 fat bullock
150 prime fat pigs
60 store pigs.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, and dry cattle
Also, 1 superior cow and calf, from Kiama.

WEEKLY STOCK SALE.
BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, and dry cattle.
At 11 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime fat calves, from Berrima and Sutton Forest
Forty (40) ditto lambs, from J. J. Warren, Esq., Berrima
One hundred (100) corn-fed porkers, from Picton, Menangle, and Camden.

Weekly Leather Sale.
IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 a.m.,
Kip, sole, calf, harness, bag
H.T. kangaroo, strap, basils, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Leather Sale.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th July, at 11 o'clock,
Leather.
Terms, cash.

Leather.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th June, at 11 o'clock,
Leather.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.
THOMAS and GRISDALE will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Henry D. James, of Castlereagh-street, near Market-street, as advertised.
Clothing at 11 o'clock sharp.

At the Bank Auction Rooms.
SATURDAY, 15th instant, at 11.
HENRY MOON will sell by auction,
Furniture, pianofortes, and sundries.
N.B.—Goods for these sales received daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Cash advanced.

Capital 3-ton Fishing Boat.
G. F. BAKER will sell by auction, at Cook's River Dam, on SATURDAY, July 15th, at 3 o'clock,
A fishing boat, 36 feet long, well found in sails, oars, anchor, &c.
Terms, cash.

New and Second-hand Clothing, Drapery, Tweeds, Crimean Shirts, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

SATURDAY, 15th July, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.
To Ironmongers, General Dealers, and others.
In the Assigned Estate of a Country Ironmonger and Storekeeper.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
A quantity of ironmongery, &c., comprising
Saws, planes, carpenters' tools, axes, spades, tinware, holloware, brushware, nails, screws, and miscellaneous lot of articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT
To Fancy Dealers
Jewellers, Watchmakers
Private Gentlemen
Theatricals, and others.
REAL CORAL AND CAMEO JEWELLERY AND ORNAMENTS.
THURSDAY, July 13th.
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF PESCIONE, OF NAPLES.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from Signor Antonio de Domenigo to sell by auction, on the premises, 293, George-street, near Café Francais, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the stock of real coral and cameo shell goods,
Sets bracelet, brooch, earrings, and necklet
Sets brooches and earrings
Necklets, earrings
Bracelets
Charms, ornaments
Coral beads in strings
Crosses, charms
Studs, collar and shirt sets
Sterling silver filligree sets, brooches and earrings, necklets, bracelets, earrings, &c.
Also,
Sets of brooches, bracelet, and earrings to match, and a variety of other fancy ornaments, manufactured from the lava of Mount Vesuvius.
☞ Most of the above are mounted in gold and silver gilt, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Terms, cash.

The Stock-in-Trade of a Tobacconist and Fancy Dealer.
On the Premises, 124, King-street, a few doors from entrance to Opera House.
FRIDAY, 14th July.
Negrohead, Barrett's Twist, Honeydew and Cavendish Tobacco; Cigars; Havannah, Manila, Cheroots, Cigarettes, &c., &c.; Meerschaum, Briar, and Clay Pipes; Matches, Match Boxes, &c.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by Mr. Debnam (in consequence of the expiration of lease) to sell by auction, on the premises as above, on FRIDAY next, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
The stock-in-trade, fixtures, fittings, counters, &c.
Terms, cash.

FINEST CONGOU TEAS.
The balance of the Cargo of the Rachel,
Consisting of Teas of the first crop, including the finest Teas in the market, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.
For Positive Sale, to close accounts.
Under instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
FRIDAY, 14th July.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 14th July, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of fine congou teas ex Rachel.
Samples on view.
Terms at sale.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.
Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.
Under instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
To close the shipments.
The balance of the cargo of the Isle of France, consisting of
FINEST YELLOW COUNTERS and CRYSTALS.
To Grocers, Brewers, Storekeepers, Speculators, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 14th July, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of fine Mauritius sugars, ex Isle of France.
Terms at sale.

LARGE SALE OF BOOKS.
THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th July, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
The undermentioned
VALUABLE LIBRARIES OF BOOKS
THE LIBRARY OF VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL BOOKS of the late Rev R. Macintyre
THE EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY
THE WELL-SELECTED LIBRARY OF MISCELLANEOUS WORKS of the late — Templeton, Esq.
To Gentlemen forming Libraries, Collectors, Clergymen, Booksellers, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable libraries.
Terms, cash.
Inspection is particularly invited. Intending purchasers are requested to supply themselves with catalogues before commencement of sale.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND DRUGS.
On FRIDAY, 14th July, at 11 o'clock.
On the Premises, 83, George-street North.
By order of the Executors of the late William Shaw, Esq., M.D.
THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
MEDICAL AND ANATOMICAL BOOKS
&c., &c., &c.
To Members of the Medical Profession, Chemists, Druggists, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the executors of the late William Shaw, Esq., M.D., to sell by auction, on the premises, 83, George-street North, on FRIDAY, 14th July, at 11 o'clock,
The valuable stock of drugs, surgical instruments, medical books, &c.
Terms, cash.
☞ Inventory may be seen at the rooms of the Auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

SATURDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
of Valuable
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
BEST ELECTROPLATED WARE
RICHLY-CUT GLASS
PROOF ENGRAVINGS
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
DINING-ROOM DITTO
BEDROOM DITTO, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One case proof engravings
Half-cabinet sewing-machine
Superior double-barrel gun
Handsome mahogany wardrobe
China dinner services
Choice porcelain tea and coffee sets
Alabaster statuettes—under glass shades
Clusters of wax fruit—under glass shades
Cut wines, tumblers, and decanters
Ivory-handled knives
Plated dinner and dessert forks
Ditto table, dessert, and tea spoons
China ornaments and vases
Handsome mahogany leather-covered suits, consisting of roll-over lounge, easy chair, and 6 single chairs
Elegant drawing-room ditto, covered in green silk rep, consisting of lounge, easy chair, victoria chair, footstools, and 6 single chairs
Iron 4-post enamelled tubular bedsteads
Palliasses
Hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c.
Children's half-tester cots, perforated sides
Cedar chests drawers
Marble slab half-circular washstands
Ditto ditto half ditto toilet tables to match, and the toilet sets complete
Brussels carpets and hearthrugs to match
Fenders and fireirons
Culinary utensils, &c.
SPECIAL.
Elegant walnutwood pianoforte, by Kirkman (now the favourite maker), trichord throughout, and possessing all the modern improvements.
Terms, net cash.

SUGARS IN SMALL MATS.
Damaged portion of the Cargo of the Neville.
Comprising 2511 small Mats finest Yellows and Whites.
On account of whom it may concern.
By Order of Messrs. George King and Co.
FRIDAY, July 14th, at the City Mart.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, July 14, at 11 o'clock,
The damaged portion of the cargo of sugars, ex Neville, comprising
2511 small mats finest yellows and whites.
With all faults.
Full particulars in slips.
Terms, cash.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN WILSON, of Sodwalls.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, and FRIDAY next,
11 packages assorted drapery in the above estate.
Also,
on account of those concerned,
150 coloured counts., damaged.
Terms at sale.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF 170 CASES AND BALES NEW AND SEASONABLE DRAPERY, CLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c., &c.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, and FRIDAY, commencing at 11 o'clock,
A large and varied shipment of newly arrived goods, comprising—
9-8 fancy prints and brilliants
Black patent velvets
Black alpacas and coburgs
Rough browns and dressed hollands
Table damasks, bleached and unbleached
Cambric handkerchiefs, silk pockets
Grey domestics and sheetings
Gambroons and cottenades
Waterproof tweeds
Fringed wools, 60 inch
Wool plaids, 6-4
Fancy doeskins
Scotch twill shirts
Crimean shirts
Flannel under shirts
Fancy doe and tweed trousers
Black doe sacs and vests
White shirts, W. and B.
Blue serge shirts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TO HATTERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, and FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
An extensive assortment of hats and caps, viz.:—
Gent.'s Alpine and Tyrol hats
French felts
Oxfords, Brightons, &c.
Navy and black cloth caps
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Cricketing caps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

LETCHFORD'S PERFUMERY.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next,
A saleable assortment of perfumery, comprising
Scents, assorted
Toilet vinegar
Fancy soaps
Violet powders
Pomades, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

"BELGRAVIA" SEWING MACHINES.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock precisely,
6 cases, each containing one "Belgravia" sewing machine, just landed, in excellent condition, ex Himalaya.
These machines are unrivalled for domestic use, they exhibit all the latest improvements, and are capable of executing the simplest stitching as well as the most elaborate embroidery.
Also,
2 HOWE'S C. MACHINES.
For unreserved sale.

TO MILLINERS.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A nice selection of feathers, comprising
Plumes, assorted colours
Flats, ditto ditto
Coques, ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

FINE ARTS.
For Sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 13th day of July, 1871, on the Premises, No. 349, George-street (nearly opposite the New Post Office).
WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Signor Benucci to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 349, George-street, nearly opposite the New Post Office, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock
The whole of his superb collection, recently selected by himself during his continental tour, of works of art executed by the best sculptors of Rome and Florence, and well worthy the notice of
CONNOISSEURS AND LOVERS OF FINE ARTS,
and
those interested in the embellishment of private residences, churches, chapels, public or private grounds, public buildings, &c., &c.
They are true copies of the original works by GREAT MASTERS in the
VATICAN at ROME, and the
MUSEUMS of FLORENCE, NAPLES, and TUSCANY,
and consist of

Marble groups	Clocks
Fonts	Watch stands
Vases	Jewel boxes
Tables	Goblets
Ornaments	Candlesticks
&c.	&c.

of various designs, antiquarian and modern.
The auctioneers, in calling the attention of the public to the above sale, would strongly recommend those desirous of possessing some of the GEMS of which the collection consists, not to neglect the present opportunity, as the proprietor purposes removing them at once if not sold, and there is no prospect of another importation of similar works for some length of time, if ever. These beautiful works of art are guaranteed to be fac-similes of the most beautiful and valuable originals to be found in the Museums of Florence, Rome, Naples, Volterra, and others noted for rare and choice specimens, and executed in Bardiglio, Carrara, Sienna, and Volterra Marbles, and alabaster, by the best of Italian and other Modern Sculptors.
☞ The public are respectfully solicited to inspect the collection at No. 349, George-street, nearly opposite the New Post Office, where (and also at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, No. 329, George-street) CATALOGUES can be had.
FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
Terms at sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from Mr. John Ashcroft, Picton, to sell by auction, at their offices, 793, George-street, THIS DAY, 13th July, at 2 o'clock,
Eighty (80) acres Freehold Land, with improvements, consisting of brick house, 12 rooms; stone kitchen, shingled; extensive yard, with stable and other outoffices, situated on the main Southern Road, 4½ from Picton. Let at a yearly rental of £50.
With the above will be sold
44 acres free selection, deposit paid.
Also, in township of Upper Picton,
One block in five allotments, covering 2½ acres; house with 12 rooms.
Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.
JUNCTION-STREET, FOREST LODGE ESTATE, near Davenport's Factory.
EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, situated in JUNCTION-STREET, with stable, and fowl-house, now in the occupation of Mr. Law, with 2-roomed Cottage in the rear.
TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 19th July,
That valuable house, situate in JUNCTION-STREET, FOREST LODGE ESTATE, near Devenport's Factory, containing eight rooms, with stable and fowl-house, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Law, together with the cottage at the rear, containing 2 rooms. The allotment has a frontage of 40 feet, more or less, to Junction-street, by a depth of 206 feet.
GOOD WELL of water, with an unfailing supply in the driest seasons.
☞ This is a good opportunity for an industrious man to acquire a snug little freehold in an improving locality at small cost, the proprietor having determined to realise

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
CASTLEREAGH-STREET, NEAR HUNTER-STREET.
Lot 24 of Section 38,
on the Plan of the City of Sydney,
CONTAINING 2 ROODS 26 PERCHES.
WITH one HOUSE in Castlereagh-street,
and 26 HOUSES in HOSKING-PLACE.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the mortgagee to sell by auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of August, at 11, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
All the block of land alluded to above, having a frontage of 123 feet 11 inches to the west side of Castlereagh-street, bounded on the north by lots 25 and 4, bearing west 237 feet 7 inches, on the west by lot 5 120 feet, and on the south by lot 23 bearing east 235 feet 7 inches.
Together with all these 26 houses, known as Hosking-place, the house in Castlereagh-street, and the vacant building site in Castlereagh-street, south of the road leading to the houses in Hosking-place, directly opposite the Victoria Club House.
Title—a grant from the Crown.
Terms at sale.

MACQUARIE FIELDS.
2020 ACRES, WITH ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
August 3rd.
By order of the Mortgagee.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
T. W. BOWDEN has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd of August, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 prompt, without reserve,
That highly improved and valuable estate known as MACQUARIE FIELDS, between Liverpool and Campbelltown, long in the occupation of the Rev. G. F. M'Arthur, at £500 per year, and subsequently tenanted by — Buchanan, Esq., containing two thousand and twenty acres of land, all fenced in and improved, forming one of the most valuable homesteads in the county of Cumberland.
It is bounded on the west by Denham Court and Lilly's farm 126 chains 50 links, then by the Liverpool Road to Throsby's Glenfield Farm, and by that and other farms to George's River; on the east by the river, and on the south by Banbury Curran Creek to Aitkin's Farm.

THE ESTATE KNOWN AS POINT FARM, DISTRICT OF MINTO, BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND CAMPBELLTOWN.
820 ACRES.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, by order of the Mortgagee, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd of August, at 11, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Six farms, comprising 820 acres, all adjoining each other, and let to one tenant at £150 per year, separated from MACQUARIE FIELDS by Bunbury Curran Creek; bounded on the east by George's River.
The block comprises—
Guise's Grant of 300 acres
Klensendorff's ditto 100 ditto
W. Guise's ditto 100 ditto
John Smith's grant
P. Allen's and R. Johnson's grants.
Terms at sale.

TO CAPITALISTS.
IMPORTANT SALE OF SHARES,
To close an account.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
MONDAY, 17th July,
at 11 o'clock,
55 SHARES in the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, £25 paid up.
40 SHARES in the AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, £6 paid up.
52 SHARES in the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, £20 paid up,
in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 14th July.
ORDER OF SALE.
CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

ALMA-STREET, South Sydney.	Two Building Allotments, each 20 feet to Alma-street, near Codrington-street.
ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE.	Lorne Villa, a newly-erected handsome city family residence, with about ½ an acre of improved ground, on the Rushcutter's Bay Road. Leasehold.
RUSHCUTTER'S BAY.	Four Brick Houses, near the Bridge, on the main road. By order of the Official Assignee in the estate of Mr. H. C. Burnell.
PADDINGTON.	Two Dwelling-houses, corner of Weedon-lane, Young-street, opposite the Military Barracks. By order of the mortgagee.
HUNTER'S HILL.	Waterside Cottage Residence, adjoining the residence of W. Jack, Esq., next to the steamers' wharf.
GLADESVILLE.	Two Cottages and Allotment Land, Flagstaff Hill, Parramatta River, near Gladesville Ferry.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

By Order of the Official Assignee in the Estate of Mr. H. C. Burnell.
RUSHCUTTER'S BAY.
FOUR BRICK-BUILT HOUSES near the Bridge on the Main Road.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 14th July,
at 11 o'clock,
All that portion of Mr. West's Barcom Glen Estate, having a frontage of 50 FEET TO WILLIAM-STREET, with a depth of about 100 feet, extending down a side lane; together with FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 125 to 131, William-street, built of brick on stone foundations, containing each 4 rooms, and small kitchen; yards, &c., at the rear.
TITLE leasehold, having about 14 years to run. Ground rent £10 per annum.
☞ A good investment for a small capitalist. The houses are neat erections, and of a class that will let in that locality.
Terms at sale.

To Steam-packet Companies, Wharfingers, Produce Merchants, Capitalists, and others.
VALUABLE CITY WHARF PROPERTY.
MONDAY, 17TH JULY.
1. CAMPBELL'S COMMERCIAL WHARF.
KING-STREET,
having upwards of 131 FEET FRONTAGE TO THE HARBOUR, together with all the improvements thereon, comprising capacious jetties, large open shed covering the wharf, stores, and offices occupied by the Clarence and New England Steam-packet Company, and wharfinger's residence.
, This noted spacious central city wharf is so well known that it is only necessary to state that it is in the market for absolute sale to attract attention. It occupies, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, the MOST VALUABLE POSITION in the HARBOUR, in the VERY CENTRE of the BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, surrounded by other leading steam wharfs, and the principal mercantile establishments and manufactories of the port. The income derivable from the property when in active work is about
£1500 PER ANNUM.
2. LARGE STORES, occupied by Messrs. Campbell and Co. and others, having a frontage of 50 FEET to KING-STREET, and 37 feet 11 inches to the reserved entrance to the wharf.
TITLE INDEFEASIBLE, under Torrens's Act.
TERMS.—One-third cash; residue in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 7 per cent. per annum.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 17th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described choice city freeholds fronting Darling Harbour and King-street.
☞ Year by year as the city extends wealth augments, population increases, imports and exports expand, so the value of choice business positions must be enhanced and become more and more difficult to secure. It is only under peculiar circumstances such as in this instance has occurred which affords the opportunity of competing for one of these much desired properties in the centre of the densely populated business portion of the city.
In therefore bringing this property prominently before capitalists the great desire is to impress on them the facts that this necessarily is an absolute sale to close an account; that it is a permanent city security from which a very large income must at all times be derivable, and that it has not only a present, but also a very large prospective value.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

LORNE VILLA,
a newly-erected handsome
CITY FAMILY RESIDENCE,
ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE,
DARLINGHURST.
Together with about half-an-acre of improved Ground, on the Rushcutter's Bay Road, beautifully situated, overlooking
RUSHCUTTER'S BAY AND THE HARBOUR,
and immediately opposite the Residence and Grounds of F. N. BURT, Esq.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 14th July,
at 11 o'clock,
LORNE VILLA AND GROUNDS,
ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE.
This residence has just been completed, in a most substantial manner, and finished in an unusually good style. The premises are of brick and stone, with slate roof, and attractive elevation and design.
They contain, ON THE GROUND FLOOR, dining-room, breakfast-room, and bedroom (with French lights opening on to a wide verandah and flower garden), bathroom, kitchen, servant's room, pantry, larder, wine cellar, and all necessary out-offices.
ON THE UPPER FLOOR are drawing-room, 4 bedrooms, and dressing-room, some of which apartments enter on to a spacious balcony, commanding extensive beautiful views of the harbour and surrounding scenery. Above this story is the campanile tower, a fine lofty apartment, which enjoys magnificent panoramic prospects and a charming uninterrupted landscape.
THE GROUNDS.—Portion of lots 32 and 33 of the Elizabeth Bay Estate contain about half-an-acre, with a large frontage to the Rushcutter's Bay Road. They are laid out with considerable taste, and planted with choice shrubs and evergreens, which have been growing some years, and are more mature than what are generally found in gardens attached to newly-erected houses. Water is laid on to the property, and the whole is well drained and complete for immediate occupation.
☞ As a residence, Lorne Villa possesses superior advantages. In the city, surrounded by its own grounds and within easy walking distance of the great business thoroughfares, it partakes of all the peculiar benefits of a healthy suburb. The site, on the heights of Darlinghurst, commanding charming views, will always be a popular, retired, select, delightful position for a private residence.
TITLE—99 years' lease; ground rent, £20 per annum, full particulars of which can be obtained on application to R. W. Robberds, Esq., solicitor, Castlereagh-street.
CARDS TO VIEW can be obtained on application at the Rooms, where also a plan can be inspected.
Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
PADDINGTON.
TWO WELL-FINISHED DWELLING-HOUSES, the corner of WEEDON-LANE, YOUNG-STREET, close to the SOUTH HEAD ROAD, opposite the MILITARY BARRACKS.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 14th July, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT PARCEL of LAND, at the corner of YOUNG-STREET and WEEDON-LANE, PADDINGTON, having 85½ feet frontage to the street, and 66 feet to Weedon-lane, upon which are erected TWO WELL-FINISHED HOUSES, with cut stone fronts, containing respectively 5 rooms, kitchen and lobby, and 4 rooms, with enclosed yards, &c., at the rear.
☞ This property is situated on the elevated ground, a few yards from the South Head Road, nearly opposite the gate of the Military Barracks, and must be sold to close mortgagee's account.
Terms at sale.

FLAGSTAFF HILL, GLADESVILLE, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
Adjoining Property formerly Mr. Crotty's.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. John Lynch to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 14th July,
at 11 o'clock,
1. All that piece of land, having 76½ FEET FRONTAGE TO THE NORTHERN ROAD, near the Gladesville Ferry, with a depth of about 226 feet, on which are two neat stone-built verandah cottages, containing each 3 rooms, and kitchen of weatherboards; large yards, water reservoir, and small garden with fruit trees at the rear.
2.—A block of land, adjoining the above, having a frontage of 58 FEET TO THE NORTHERN ROAD, with a depth of about 265 feet. This land is enclosed, and planted as a small orchard and orangery.
☞ The above occupy a very elevated site on the Flagstaff Hill, and command very extensive, pretty views.
Plan at the Rooms.

ABSOLUTE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
HUNTER'S HILL.
WATERSIDE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, adjoining the residence of W. JACK, Esq., next to the STEAMER'S WHARF.
Title—TORRENS' ACT.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 14th July,
at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 2 roods 22¼ perches, situated at HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER, having about 100 feet frontage to PARRAMATTA RIVER, with a depth on one side of 378½ feet and 335 feet on the other; extending to a reserved right of way leading from WHARF ROAD, together with the NEATLY-FINISHED STONE-BUILT COTTAGE RESIDENCE thereon, containing verandah, 5 rooms, kitchen, and out-offices, with large yard, &c. On the water frontage are an enclosed bathing-place and conveniences for keeping a boat.
☞ A most desirable beautifully-situated waterside property, known as the late residence of Mr. W. D. DODDS. It is only a few yards from the HUNTER'S HILL STEAM FERRY WHARF, immediately in front of the residence and grounds of Mrs. GORDON.
PLAN AT THE ROOMS.
TERMS AT SALE.

To Professional Men, Capitalists, and others.
COLLEGE AND STANLEY STREETS, HYDE PARK.
FIRST-CLASS COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, at the junction of the above streets, opposite Hyde Park, Sydney Grammar School, and Museum, recently occupied by C. W. Weekes, Esq.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 17th July at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable corner allotment of land, having the following frontages:—
30 FEET 9 INCHES TO COLLEGE-STREET
100 FEET 6 INCHES TO STANLEY-STREET,
on which is that COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, built of brick on stone foundation, with slated roof, No. 8, COLLEGE-STREET, containing verandah and balcony in front, with hall, drawing-room 30 x 15, dining-room 24 x 14, four bedrooms, kitchen, two servants' bedrooms, bath-room, pantry and cellar; large yard at the rear, with entrance from Stanley-street, wash-house, and other out-offices.
☞ The excellent position of this property will recommend it to a numerous class of buyers. Overlooking Hyde Park, fronting one of the most popular streets in the city for private residences, and having all the advantages of a corner site, all render it attractive to tenants, and will secure to the buyer the highest current rentals. The premises are very substantially built, the main rooms tastefully decorated, and the internal arrangements complete for the convenience and comfort of a family. Gas and water laid on. Immediate possession will be given.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

IMPERATIVE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
DOWLING AND DUKE STREETS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
O'BRIEN'S GROCERY STORE and DWELLING, No. 72, Dowling-street, nearly opposite Susan-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 17th July,
at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 20 FEET TO DOWLING-STREET, with a depth of 116 FEET extending to DUKE-STREET, to which it has also a frontage of 20 feet opposite Mr. Gould's residence. On the frontage to Darling-street is the BRICK-BUILT SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE No. 72, containing shop, with fixtures and fittings, 5 rooms, 2 kitchens, wash-house, &c., occupied by the proprietor, with large yard with front entrance, small garden, stables, &c., at the rear extending to Duke-street.
☞ These premises are well built and in first-class order. They occupy a frontage to the only good thoroughfare to the Bay, consequently are in a favourable business position in a populous neighbourhood.
Terms at sale.

CLEVELAND AND PITT STREETS, REDFERN.
VALUABLE CORNER ALLOTMENT OF LAND, CLEVELAND and PITT STREETS. Also, an Allotment fronting PITT-STREET, portions of Fowler's subdivision.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 17th July,
at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that corner allotment of land having the following frontages:—
27 feet to Cleveland-street,
90 feet to Pitt-street,
27 feet to a lane at the rear.
LOT 2.—An Allotment at the rear of the above, having 19½ feet frontage to Pitt-street, and 90 feet to a side lane, which divides it from lot 1.
☞ The position of these lots is the most valuable in this popular locality, immediately opposite the principal entrance to PRINCE ALFRED PARK. Lot 1 is the corner of the two leading thoroughfares of the suburb, and stands unrivalled as a site for a private residence overlooking the Park, or for a first-class hotel.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
NEAT VERANDAH STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 148, Bourke-street, between Woolloomooloo and William streets, and opposite the residence of Mr. Alderman Oatley.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 17th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 16 feet to Bourke-street, with a depth of 77½ feet, extending to Burrapore-street, on which is that COMFORTABLE STONE-BUILT COTTAGE residence, No. 148, BOURKE-STREET, containing verandah, 4 rooms and kitchen, with large yard, with entrance from Burrapore-street at the rear, now occupied by an old tenant, Mr. Henry Matthews.
☞ This is a desirable small city investment, close to William-street. The premises have only recently been re-roofed, are drained into the sewer, and neatly finished throughout.
Particulars of title can be obtained on application to Messrs. FITZHARDINGE and SON, Solicitors, King-street.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
QUEENSLAND.
DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT.
That very compact first-class Sheep Station known as PIKE'S CREEK.
G. F. WANT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known sheep station, PIKE'S CREEK, about 60 miles from WARWICK, together with an excellent HOMESTEAD, with improvements of the most modern character, and the following stock:—
11,501 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS
800 HEAD OF WELL-BRED CATTLE.
Any further information may be obtained on application at the Pastoral Exchange; and for full particulars see Saturday's issue.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. G. S. CHAPMAN are requested to attend the Funeral of his late FATHER-IN-LAW, Mr. James Doyle; to move from Royal Yacht Hotel, Forbes and Alfred streets, Woolloomooloo, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at a quarter past 2 p.m., to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. CHARLES BASTABLE are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his deceased FATHER-IN-LAW, James Doyle; to move from his late residence, Royal Yacht Hotel, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. WILLIAM M'KAY are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Redfern-street, Redfern, TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ALEXANDER M'KAY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased FATHER, Mr. William M'Kay; to move from his residence, Redfern-street, Redfern, TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAN LEVER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Amelia; to move from the residence of her son, Brodie-street, Paddington, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, South Head Road, and George-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES DOYLE are invited to attend his Funeral, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON: to move from his late residence, the Yacht Hotel, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. T. DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WALTER KIMBER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Ada; to move from his residence, Fowler-square, off Sussex-street, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, George-street, op. Christ Church; and South Head Road.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Unlimited Liability.
Capital.................. £100,000.
Reserve Fund............ £50,000.
The undersigned are prepared to accept proposals for fire and marine risks of all kinds at the lowest current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in Sydney, London, or at any place where an agency of the Company exists; and all claims are promptly adjusted and paid.
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.
362, George-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
WINDSOR AGENCY.
In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Laban White, the AGENCY of this Company for the district of WINDSOR has been transferred to Mr. JOHN THOMAS NEILSON, from whom Proposal Forms and all required information can be obtained.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
July 6th, 1871.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Sydney Branch—Office, 22, Bridge-street.
Fire and Marine risks effected at lowest rates.
JAMES LAIDLEY, Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.
The only office which grants
INDEFEASIBLE POLICIES OF LIFE ASSURANCE
ANNUITY
and
ENDOWMENTS.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES,
UNCONDITIONAL and UNCHALLENGEABLE.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.L.A. | Robert George Massie, Esq.
J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G. | The Hon. Sir James Martin, Q.C.
R. B. Pell, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
His Honor Judge Francis | A. H. Richardson, Esq.
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
ANDREW MOFFITT, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.
Among the advantages offered by this Association are the following:—POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate and Tables comprehensive; THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belong to the members.
ROBERT GIBSON, Acting Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. (Fire and Marine.)
Capital, £500,000. Unlimited Liability.
Head Office—275, George-street.
Business effected in Fire and Marine Insurance at lowest current rates.
WILLIAM BAE, Manager.

INSURANCES, Fire and Marine of every description, at lowest rates. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND JUVENILE BURLESQUE,
produced for the
CHILDREN'S WINTER HOLIDAYS.
ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS
the NE PLUS ULTRA OF BURLESQUE ARTISTS.
EMMELINE, the Beautiful
ALICE, the Refined
CHRISTINE, the Graceful.
Elegance, Beauty, Grace, Refinement, and Talent, Scenery, Mechanism, Properties, Dresses, and Music. Fun, Pleasure, Jollity, Amusement, and Recreation.
FOURTH WEEK, and unprecedented success, of the Z TRIO. Fifth night of the gorgeous Burlesque FEMALE FORTY THIEVES, with the ZAVISTOWSKIS.
FIFTH NIGHT of the new Comedy,
TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.
Rocket, an artist.................Mr. J. J. BARTLETT.
Mademoiselles CHRISTINE, EMELINE, and ALICE in NEW SONGS and DANCES.
GRAND MARCH OF TWENTY LADIES.
MOET and CHANDON still INTOXICATES the thousands of patrons that visit the Z's.
Seventy performers take part in the Grand Marches, Artistic Scenery, Gorgeous Effects, Magnificent Properties, Splendid Dresses, and Charming Music of
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
THIS THURSDAY, July 13,
FEMALE FORTY THIEVES,
Ganem.................. Miss ALICE ZAVISTOWSKI
Abdallah............ Miss EMELINE ZAVISTOWSKI
Morgiana ...... Miss CHRISTINE ZAVISTOWSKI
Hassarac ....Mr. Charles Young.
Grand March by the Corps de Ballet, commanded by Captain EMELINE ZAVISTOWSKI.
RECEPTION ROOM in the PALACE.
PARISIANE.
The Mdlles. ZAVISTOWSKIS, and C. YOUNG.
At half-past 7,
TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.

THE OPERA! THE OPERA!
SUBSCRIPTION—24 Transferable Tickets, Six Pounds.
THE LIST WILL CLOSE
SATURDAY next, 15th instant.
Subscribers have great advantages.
ELVY and CO., 321, George-street.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS. Admission—One shilling; children, under ten, half-price. FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning. Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

SANS SOUCI HOTEL.
OPEN AS USUAL.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
TWO GREAT DRAMAS TO-NIGHT.
THURSDAY, July 13.
A Drama in 2 acts, entitled HAROLD HAWK.
GRAND CONCERT to follow.
To conclude with the domestic Drama in 2 acts, entitled
THE LAST APPEAL,
MILLION PRICES.
Stage Manager, J. P. WEST.
Dress circle 1s 6d, stalls 1s, pit 6d.
MAT RILEY, the King of Irish Comedians, has arrived, and will appear on SATURDAY next.

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, first Benefit of Mr. JOHN HOWE.
JESSIE BROWN, or the RELIEF of LUCKNOW.
Jessie Brown..........................Miss Stephenson.
Dance by the Misses FORD.
Flower Girl (by request) ....Miss Maggie Olliver
Clog Hornpipe.........................Mr. J. H. Gibson
Ballad—"Brother's fainting at the door"....Mr. Jackson.
To conclude with
DAUGHTER of the REGIMENT.
Josephine ....Miss Marion Saunders.

SCHOOL OF ART.
THIODON'S MICROCOSM OF WONDERS.
This Evening—Mirror of America.
This Evening—Napoleon crossing the Alps.
This Evening—Full Band.
This Evening—New Orleans.
This Evening—Mr. MARGETTS will sing DESCRIPTIVE MEDLEY, suggested by the celebrated pamphlet, DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.
This Evening—Scotch Dwarfs.
This Evening—Slack Rope Vaulter.
This Evening—Storm at Sea.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Next SATURDAY
LAST SATURDAY
of this
PROGRAMME.
SPECIAL CHILDREN'S AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY.
Admission..........................One shilling.
Reserve............................Two shillings.
Seats may be secured daily, from 11 till 1.
Pamphlets containing Mr. MARGETTS' most popular Songs may be obtained daily at the office, School of Arts. Price, 6d.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!! BAZAAR!!!—
Daughters of Temperance Bazaar
will be held in the
TEMPERANCE HALL,
THIS DAY, Thursday, July 13,
and two following days.
Admission: Up to 6 p.m., One Shilling.
From 6 to 10 p.m., Sixpence.
The Volunteer Band is engaged, and a large assortment of useful and ornamental articles will be on SALE.

EXHIBITION BUILDING, Prince Alfred Park.
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.
N.S.W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.
MONSTER PROMENADE CONCERT.
The largest and most attractive programme ever offered. All the available talent in Sydney secured. Mr. CHARLES PACKER will perform on grand organ. The German and Volunteer Band, &c., &c. By kind permission, all the decorations arranged by P. Ford and assistants for Orange Ball will remain. Chorus of 300 Voices. Further particulars to-morrow. Full programme Saturday's HERALD.
Seats, 2s; promenade, 1s.
GEORGE L. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL'S Quadrille Assembly, This Evening, Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street.

NOTICE.
The Committee of the FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public that their Annual BALL will take place in the Freemasons' Hall, on THURSDAY, 10th of August.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. PETERS.—NOTICE.—The period allowed for payment of the first half-year's instalment of Rates for the current Municipal year having expired, the resolutions adopted by the Council on the 22nd March (a copy of which was served upon each ratepayer) will be strictly enforced without further notice.
G. A. TUCKER, Mayor.
Municipal Council-chambers, St. Peters, July 11th, 1871.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.
Ratepayers who have not paid first half of current year's Rates are hereby required to pay at the Council Chamber within one week from this notice.
By order of the Mayor,
W. DEBURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk.
Council Chamber, Glebe Road, 12th July, 1871.

BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.
NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.
ALL RATES now in arrear and unpaid will be enforced, without respect to persons, unless discharged on or before the 13th instant. The Council Clerk will (in addition to the prescribed office hours, viz., on SATURDAYS only, from 2 to 8 p.m.) attend at the Council Chambers, Randwick, DAILY, from 5 to 8 p.m., during the current week, commencing Tuesday, the 11th, and ending Saturday, the 15th instant, for the purpose of receiving the same.
By order of the Mayor,
JOSEPH CARROLL, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers,
Randwick, 10th July, 1871.

Borough of Hunter's Hill,
July 10, 1871.
CAUTION.—REWARD.—Having been informed that some persons have been cutting down shrubs and trees on the Pulpit Point Estate, both on the public roads and on unoccupied lands, I hereby offer a reward of £2 for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.
JAMES SEYMOUR,
Council Clerk and Bailiff.

EDUCATIONAL.

A CARD.—Mr. NORRIS, Writing-master to the Sydney Grammar School, receives, as boarders, youths preparing for Government offices, or mercantile pursuits. Sydney Writing Institution, 241, Castlereagh-street.

BALMAIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, School of Arts.—Business is resumed.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, Hunter-street.—E. BLACKMORE, B.A. Evening tuition during current term.

BRIGHTSIDE-PLACE SEMINARY, 270, Upper Liverpool-street. Conducted by Miss FRASER. Third quarter commenced July 1.

BELMORE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES (under the kind interest of Lady Belmore), 169, Macquarie-street, near Government House. Duties will be resumed on FRIDAY, July 14th.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Calder House, Redfern. Principal, J. DAVIDSLY, LL.B.: Assistant Master, R. M. SLY, B.A. Referees, the Professors of the University. Studies were resumed 10th inst.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, NEWTOWN.
The winter Vacation will terminate on MONDAY, 17th July.
During the vacation the Rev. S. C. KENT, Principal of the School, or Mr. JOHN MACKINTOSH, M.A., Head Master, will be in attendance at the College daily from 10 to 11 a.m., to see parents and guardians with reference to the admission of pupils.
JOSIAH MULLENS, Hon. Secretary.

EDUCATION.—Ashgrove Lodge, Ashfield.—The duties of Mrs. TAIT'S School will be resumed on the 20th instant. The Lectures this quarter will be on Botany and Experimental Chemistry. Prospectuses on application.

GLEN RHODA, EDGECLIFF ROAD, SYDNEY.
EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Principal—Mrs. OWEN.
Mrs. Owen's desire in taking charge of any pupil is to impress upon the mind of the Parents that hers is a Select School of a limited number, on the principle of an English Home, under proper restraint and good discipline. The health, morals, general behaviour, and all domestic comforts are entirely under her own supervision.
The situation of Glen Rhoda, and the suitability of its grounds, need only to be seen to recommend them for beauty of scenery and healthfulness.
School duties will commence on MONDAY, 17th July.
Vacancies for Boarders.
Prospectuses of terms, &c., forwarded on application.

KNELLERPORE.—Miss MYRA FELTON wishes to increase her class for Oils and Water Colours.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, STANLEY-STREET.—DUTIES RESUMED.

MR. C. PETSCHLER, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London; Professor of the German, French, Spanish, and Italian languages; late Professor of German and Spanish at the Manchester Athenæum; of French and German at the Preston Grammar School, of German at the Warwick Grammar School, of French at the Middleton Grammar School, has commenced giving instructions in the above Languages. Mr. Petschler is in possession of high testimonials from English noblemen and gentlemen, and Principals of public schools, copies of which, along with terms, may be had on application at his residence, 151, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

MRS. and Miss JONES will resume SCHOOL Duties, July 17. 169, Pitt-street South.

MADAME R. WALLACE BUSHELLE, Professor of Singing, 147, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

MISS YOUNGER will RESUME her School DUTIES on 17th July. Neutral Bay, North Shore.

MISS JOHNSON'S Preparatory SCHOOL for young gentlemen reopens July 17. 65, Elizabeth-street N.

MRS. GEORGE BURNELL (Pupil of Mons. de Paris), Teacher of Music and Singing. Address Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.

MRS. BACHHOFF, née DAVIES, receives her Home Classes for DRAWING and PAINTING, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 413, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL, reopens on MONDAY, July 17th. G. H. STANLEY, LL.D.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, Parramatta.—Dr. WOOLLS continues to receive a limited number of young Gentlemen as parlour boarders. Terms (including the charge for French and drawing), £70 per annum. The Vacation will end on the 18th instant. Newlands, July 11th.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Work will be resumed on MONDAY, the 17th July, at 9.30 a.m.
The Head Master will be at home to see visitors upon School business between the hours of 10 and 1, on SATURDAY, July 15th, at his residence in the northern wing of the building.
A. B. WEIGALL,
Head Master.

THE Misses WALKER, 94, Bathurst-street, will resume their School DUTIES, on Monday, July 17.

THE Misses COOKSEY, Carthona, Darling Point. School will reopen SATURDAY, 22nd instant.

THE Misses HOOPER receive a limited number of young LADIES, as Resident and Daily PUPILS. The first Professors attend the School. Studies Resumed on the 10th instant. 28, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

THE GOULBURN SCHOOL, GARROORIGANG.
Work will be resumed on MONDAY, 17th July.
S. HARBORNE BELCHER, Head-master.

THE Misses MARTIN'S Morning CLASSES will Recommence MONDAY, July 17, 195, Macquarie-st.

WESLEYAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, NEWINGTON HOUSE, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
The Winter VACATION will terminate on MONDAY, 17th July. For terms, &c., apply to Rev. J. H. FLETCHER, Newington, or to Dr. HOWE, the Head Master, at Wesleyan Book Depot, King-street.
JOSEPH H. FLETCHER.

WAVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory School for Young Gentlemen. Holidays end on Tuesday, 18th instant.

WOODBINE COTTAGE, GLEBE HEIGHT—Mrs. and Miss GRAY'S Seminary for Young Ladies.—English and music, £2 2s per quarter: boarders, £36 per annum. Efficient teachers attend for accomplishments. An afternoon class for dancing is being formed; terms, £1 1s per quarter.

A YOUNG LADY will receive a limited number of advanced Lady PUPILS for the Pianoforte, or children who have acquired the rudimentary principles. Terms and address at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, George-st.

DANCING.—Afternoon Class for young ladies, £1 1s quarter; professor. Woodbine Cottage, Glebe Ht.

TENDERS.

TO MASONS and others.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 24th instant, for Additions to houses in Crown-street.
F. H. REUSS, Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
METROPOLITAN
INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1871.
TENDERS FOR FORAGE.
Tenders will be received, on or before MONDAY next, 17th instant, at 10 a.m., for the Supply of Forage.
For particulars apply to JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

TENDERS required for repairs to Cottage. Specifications 10 till 12. H. W. FOSTER, 282, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required for the Erection of a House, on Balmain, with a frontage to Snail's Bay. For plans and particulars apply at the Office of AMBROSE THORNLEY, jun., Architect, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a Showroom up to MONDAY, the 17th instant. For plans, &c., apply to Mr. W. VIAL, Castlereagh-street.

TENDERS, CARPENTER'S WORK and Finishing. THOMAS JONES, Thomas-street, Eveleigh Estate.

TENDERS.—WANTED, for the erection of two four-roomed HOUSES, SHOP, &c., Castlereagh-street. Apply at Weighbridge Office, Haymarket.

SEPARATE TENDERS are invited for the Mason and Brick Work, and finishing trades of Cottage in Pitt-street, Waterloo. For plans and specifications apply No. 244, Kent-street, near Erskine-street.

BOROUGH OF HUNTER'S HILL.
TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, 22nd instant, under cover to the Mayor, from persons willing to advance £850, or a portion thereof, on DEBENTURES of £50 each, repayable at intervals within two years, with interest 7 per cent. per annum, such sum being about to be borrowed for permanent improvements, in terms of the notice in the EMPIRE of 8th instant. By order of the Mayor,
JAMES SEYMOUR, Council Clerk.
July 11th, 1871.

LIGHTERAGE.—TENDERS invited for Punt Lighterage and discharging about 4000 tons of silt from Government dredges to Darling Point. Further information on application to J. HORBURY HUNT, Architect and Civil Engineer, Old Bible Hall building, Spring-street, Sydney. July 11.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of an Additional Wing to the Sydney Female Refuge, in Pitt-street.
The works may be tendered for as under:—
1st. Excavation, drainage, masonry, and brickwork, in one sum.
2nd. Carpenters' and joiners' work, and all finishing trades, in one sum.
3rd. Or the whole of the works in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before TUESDAY, 23rd July, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.

TO CARRIERS.—TENDERS will be received, up to the 21st July, from persons willing to contract for the conveyance of any portion of 100 tons copper ore, per month, from the Mount Perry Copper Mine, near Gayndah, to the port either of Bundaberg or Maryborough. Full particulars at the Company's Office, 116, Pitt-st., Sydney.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.
TENDERS are required for Ballasting part of the Old Parramatta Road. Specifications may be seen on application to the Council Clerk, by whom tenders will be received until noon of MONDAY next.
By order of the Mayor,
W. DEBURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk.
Council Chamber, Glebe Road, 12th July, 1871.

TENDERS will be received until the 25th instant for the Carpenter, Slater, Plumber, Painter, and Glazier WORKS required for the completion of the CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOLROOM, now in course of erection at Balmain. For particulars apply to J. M'DONALD, Architect, Thames-street, Balmain.

TENDERS will be received on MONDAY, 24th instant, for the Erection of a House, with Shop, Bakehouse, and Stables, in St. John's Road, Glebe. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TENDERS wanted for Shingling Congregational Chapel, South Head. Specification Mr. Siddons, S.H.

WORKING BULLOCKS.
BULLOCK DRAYS.
DRAUGHT HORSES.
THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA invite offers from parties prepared to supply immediately 100 YOUNG WELL BROKEN WORKING BULLOCKS, in good condition, in teams of ten.
also,
80 GOOD SOUND STANCH DRAUGHT HORSES,
and
A NUMBER OF GOOD SECOND-HAND DRAYS.
Delivery to be made either in Sydney or Newcastle, and subject to approval of an Officer of the S. A. Government. Persons willing to supply the whole or any portion of the above will please communicate all particulars at once to the undersigned.
BEILBY and SCOTT,
on behalf of the
Government of South Australia.
123, Pitt-street, Sydney, July 12th, 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS &c.—Two DESIGNS can be seen at my office for first-class houses, with large hall &c., 16 feet frontage. C. MAYES, Architect and Civil Engineer, 179, Pitt-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

FAVOURITE SONGS, 2s. each.—A Golden dream; A Mother's love; Forget not to remember; Kirtle Red; Oh say once more "I love Thee;" Only one; the Stars' message; Tired. 2s 6d each: Beryl; Cleansing Fires; Dreamland; the Forsaken; Half-mast-high; Lady of the Lea; Looking back; Roaming through the green field; Only; Ruby; Village chimes; Weary; We'd better bide a wee. Popular HYMNS: Pilgrims of the Night, 1s; Shall we gather at the River. Postage, 2d. each. J. READING and CO., Music Sellers, 356, George-street.

NOTEPAPER, Envelopes, and Account Books, 25 per cent. saved if purchased at Cooke's, 570, George-st.

CHILDREN'S Toy BOOKS, a large assortment from 2d each, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

JUST Published, Big Sunflower WALTZ, for pianoforte, by Henry Marsh, 2s. CLARKE, Hunter-st.

BIG Sunflower Schottische, 1s; Love among the Roses Schottische, 1s 6d, or Song, 1s 6d. Clarke, Hunter-st.

CHEAPEST SHOP for BOOKS and STATIONERY. F. and E. COLE, 360, George-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Stationers, 360, George-street, five doors north of Mort's-passage.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-st.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ACCOUNTANT and Trade Assignee. S. L. BENSUSAN, 14, Spring-street.

A SINGLE TOOTH, from 4s 6d. Decayed Teeth extracted or filled, 1s; misfits remodelled. Repairs done. Children's teeth regulated. Toothache cured. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist (who for many years practised in George and Hunter streets) desires to inform his patients and the public that HIS ONLY place of business is at 12, South Head Road, opposite Hardy, Brothers, where he continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH of superior workmanship. Teeth stopped and extracted. Moderate charges. N.B.—Please to note the address.

F. A. SPECK, Carver, Gilder, and Picture Frame Maker; frames repaired and regilt. 65, Market-st.

FURS Cleaned, Made-up, Repaired, and preserved from insects. J. S. PALMER, 27, Hunter-street.

JOHN WILSON, Tailor, Woollendraper, Men's Mercer, and General Outfitter. 624, Brickfield-hill.

J. KOEPER, Practical Tailor, good fit, style, and workmanship guaranteed. Charges mod. 10, Bridge-st.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

MR. HENRY MARSHALL, Pianoforte Tuner, &c., Balmain, or Mr. Clarke's Music Warehouse, Hunter-st.

MR. HARWOOD, R.A.M., Teacher of Pianoforte, Singing, and Harmonium, 213, Macquarie-st. N.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 372, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

MORITZ BAAR and CO., (Late of Pitt-street, Sydney,) WINE, SPIRIT, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 16, Mark-lane, City, London. Commissions for all kinds of merchandise executed in Germany and France.

REMOVAL.—R. DAVIES, Sign & Banner Painter, Park-st. to 199, Castlereagh-st., op. St. James's School.

RICHARD LAMB, Optician, &c., 23, Hunter-st., 1st floor.—New assortment, specs., glasses, &c., ex Mail.

SYDNEY VARNISH COMPANY, 65, Market-street. —Copal elastic carriage, oak, &c., from 10s per gallon.

THOMAS DAWSON, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker. Mort's-passage, 370, George-street.

VACCINATION on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Town Hall, at 2.30 p.m. Health Office.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit and workmanship. Lowest CHARGES. 88, King-street.

J. KOARTY'S Portrait Rooms, 612, George-street, next Modini's, Brickfield-hill—late of Haymarket.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR SALE, by the following manufacturers:
Collard and Collard | John Broadwood and Son
Duff and Hodgson | W. Townsend and Son
Nutting and Addison | John Bradley
Wolf and Figg | W. Hall and Son
will be sold a bargain, inspection invited, at the Stores of JOHN BLACK and CO.,
54, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS ETC.

E. PORTER, Chemist, &c., NEWTOWN.—Genuine Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and Medical Sundries.
DISPENSING at moderate charges.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

LONG'S Australian Herb PILLS, a new remedy for colonial complaints. Sold by all chemists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in lid pots, 1s each.

PRATT'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND: a certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Prepared only by W. PRATT, Dispensing Chemist, 521, George-street, Sydney. Sold at Newtown by Messrs. Mills and Humphries; at Parramatta by Messrs. Sheedy, Breathour, and Luke; Richmond, Mr. Price; Picton, Mr. Graham; Nattai, Messrs. Coull and Curtis; Bathurst, Mr. Butterworth; in bottles 1s 6d and 2s 6d each.

TURKEY Opium, in 16-lb. tins, ex Mail Steamer Avoca, landed and for SALE by Dangar, Gedye, and Co.

POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
Her Majesty's Gunboat Netley,
Wick, North-east Coast of Scotland,
7th September, 1868.
Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his LORDSHIP the EARL OF CAITHNESS to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours,
W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. NETLEY.
To Mr. POWELL.
THIS EXTRAORDINARY COUGH MEDICINE has been established for nearly half a century, and its large and increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies, proves it to be not only a favourite medicine with the public, but an article of necessity to those suffering from bronchial ailments.
Sold by all the wholesale medicine houses in Melbourne and Sydney; and retail by all respectable chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by
THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London.
ASK FOR "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED."
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe that the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine; and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.
Its low price brings it within the reach of all classes.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
112, Pitt-street.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Health and Beauty.—Holloway's grand specifics alone are required to prevent or conquer all internal or external diseases. They cleanse, cool, soothe, and heal; they remove all obstructions; contain nothing obnoxious. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W. C., London, and at all druggists.

DR. DELABARRE'S RHEUMATIC DROPS, for the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, &c.
Sir,—My wife has been so speedily relieved from rheumatism by the use of Dr. Delabarre's Drops that I think it only right to bear testimony to their efficacy.
JOHN BRUCE, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.
Prepared only by T. HUMPHRIES (of the School of Pharmacy, Paris), Chemist, Newtown. Sold in bottles, 3s each. Sydney agents—HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BONES.
The highest price given for BONES delivered at the Sugar Company's new Charcoal Works, John-street, off the Bullock Road, near Petersham. Apply to Mr. BARNETT, Sugar Works, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, pair of GREYHOUNDS, prize-takers at Exhibition, 1869. Apply 472, Harris-st., Ultimo.

FOR SALE, fancy PIGEONS, yellow, red, and black baldheads. Apply 472, Harris-street, Ultimo.

MALE and three Female (in kid) GOATS for SALE. Merwyn Cottage, Oxford-street, Kingston.

BONE-DUST and SUPERPHOSPHATE of LIME. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

GROCERY STORE, small one wanted; neighbourhood of Surry Hills preferred. A.Z., 81, South Head Rd.

WANTED, a regular supply of VIOLETS. F. Searl, 3, New Market, George-street.

WANTED, double purchase Crab WINCH. Gawthorpe, Congregational School, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL a good Milch GOAT, newly kidded. Post-office, Tempe, Cook's River Road.

WANTED, a sound second-hand Ship's BOAT, about 18 feet. Apply Phoenix Wharf.

WANTED, to Hire, a strong HORSE, and SPRING CART. J. Davis, Albion Wharf.

WANTED, small Grocery STORE, with or without stock. E. W. Store, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SHOW-CASE, for hire. Apply R. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED known, Gentlemen's Apparel Scoured every day, at 5s suit. Kid gloves cleaned 4d pair. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice. A. Cox, dyer and scourer, 55, William-street, and 84, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, to purchase for cash:—A small Freehold COTTAGE, for about £200
A genteel RESIDENCE, within 3d ride of city—£400 to £500
A COTTAGE, 5 to 7 rooms, with two or three acres land—Ashfield or Burwood
And several genteel RESIDENCES, within an easy distance of Sydney.
Chandler and Co., auctioneers and estate agents, 401, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

AMATEUR Organist Disengaged; would organise, conduct, and train choir; £25 year. X. X., HERALD.

A PUPIL TEACHER required, from 9 till 1 o'clock. 3, Grimes-buildings, Miller's Point.

APPRENTICES wanted, for Mantle Making. Apply Mrs. Sewell, Thompson and Giles's.

DRESS and Mantle Making.—Wanted, APPRENTICES indoor and out. Miss Jones, 342, M'quarie-st.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant, for a small general drapery establishment in Sydney. Apply by letter, stating salary and references, to Draper, HERALD Office. Open for one week.

PARTNER wanted in Produce Agency Business. Address P. H., HERALD Office.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Tailoresses, to make Trousers. 41, Prince-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, two ASSISTANTS. Rush and Rousseau, 618, George-street.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER, by the day. Mrs. Owen, 229, George-street.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Dressmaking. Mrs. Monteith, 206, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, for the country, first-class MACHINIST (Wheeler and Wilson). Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, in a Ladies' School, an active intelligent TEACHER for the Juniors. Address, with name, &c., A. B., HERALD Office, to-day and to-morrow.

WANTED, a Lady, qualified to impart a thorough EDUCATION in the various English branches, together with French and drawing. References required. Apply Mrs. Thomas Hungerford, Baerami, near Denman, Hunter River.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT Married Couple will manage or rent a Public-house, furnished; references. B. B., HERALD.

FOR Engagement, Servants of all capacities, each with good city references. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

LAUNDRESS (English)—reference first-class—disengaged; also, Nursemaid, &c. Home, Darlinghurst.

MR. GEORGE MULLEN, Accountant and Trade Liquidator, is open to ENGAGEMENT. Reference kindly permitted to Messrs. DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO. Address to their care, 21, Macquarie-place.

SALESWOMAN.—Good SITUATION open for an experienced saleswoman. Perry, Brothers.

WANTED, by an English Person, SITUATION as Cook, in a gentleman's family. F. R. Pierce, W'm-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress; highest reference. Mrs. Donnelly, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, SITUATION, as General Servant. R. B., 18, Junction-st.

WANTED, SITUATION as House and Parlourmaid. Personal references, at 213½, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, by a Youth, aged 17, SITUATION on station up country. T. Z., Post-office, Balmain.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Governess; salary no object; country preferred. Music, Pierce, Wm.-st.

WANTED, by a young Woman, a SITUATION, as Housemaid. Address W. M. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as Housemaid. Suburbs preferred. (Protestant.) Refreshment Room, Railway Station, Sydney.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted. (Apply to Mrs. W. Houston, Errol, Ridge-street, St. Leonards.

A THOROUGHLY competent COOK and LAUNDRESS wanted. Apply Rosebank, Glebe Point.

TO TEAMSTERS.—Permanent Employment for Carriers, in conveying copper ore from the Mount Perry Copper Mine to Maryborough, 86 miles, or to Bundaberg, 60 miles. Apply at 116, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply Royal Admiral Hotel, Macquarie-place.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Wanted, MEN to form a second Dam and Embankment. Apply on Friday morning, at the Woolwashing Establishment, Quarry Pass, Waterloo, or at the office of Flood, Atkinson, and Co., 8, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful, for Ashfield. Apply 95, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, to make himself generally useful. James, Botany Rd., Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, to assist in hotel work. Bradford's Freemasons' Hotel.

WANTED, a thorough good General SERVANT; two in family. 201, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, for Balmain, good General SERVANT (Protestant). Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a first-class COOK; also General SERVANT. Apply United Service Club Hotel.

WANTED, Protestant House and Parlour Maid; also General Servant. Mrs. Bradford, 69, William-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about 18, as General SERVANT (Protestant). 155, William-street.

WANTED, a Girl, as General SERVANT. 54, Prince-street. Vacant till Saturday.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, accustomed to children. 437, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, an efficient General SERVANT, of good character. 139, South Head Road.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, two in family; between 10 and 12 o'clock. 176, Woolloomooloo-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, one that can wash and iron well. 235, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, active Girl, as General SERVANT. After 9 a.m., 109, Buckingham-street, Str. Hills.

WANTED, thorough competent General SERVANT; 3 in family; wages, 12s per week. 5, Bridge-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Good references required. Mrs. J. Stewart, 56, Upper Wm.-st. N.

WANTED, a clean respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Hopson's, 598, George-street.

WANTED, a competent NURSE. Good references required. Apply to Mr. A. Lamb, Macleay-st.

WANTED, an efficient SALESWOMAN; acquainted with underclothing. J. and E. Dawson.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. Ireland, corner Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a smart WAITRESS. London Dining Rooms, King-street West.

WANTED, a first-class COOK, for an hotel in Goulburn; none but those fully competent need apply. Shalvey's Hotel, Elizabeth and Bathurst streets; between 10 and 11 a.m.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman (a Protestant) as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; must have good references. Apply after 10 a.m., at D. House, Victoria Barracks, Paddington.

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE.

A VACANCY, in private family, for Married Couple, or 2 gentlemen; terms, 17s 6d each. 120, Phillip-st.

APARTMENTS, furnished, suitable for a family. 211, Campbell-street, near Bourke-street.

APARTMENTS vacant for lady and gentleman, or gentlemen (private). 156, Castlereagh-street North.

APARTMENTS to LET, furnished or unfurnished. 2-4, Palmer-street.

APARTMENTS, Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-st., op. Legislative Assembly. Suites and Bedrooms.

APARTMENTS vacant at Mrs. Mair's, Saturday, 15th. Suite and large bedrooms. 140, Castlereagh-street.

A VACANCY for family or gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, The Osborne, Wynyard-square West.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, without children, having a house too commodious for his family, would be glad to receive a lady and gentleman without children, or a single gentleman. The house is conveniently situated in a most healthy and delightful part of the city. References exchanged. A. B., care of W. Norton, Esq., 91, Elizabeth-street.

BEDROOMS to LET, well furnished; 4s per week. Apply No. 202, George-street North.

PRIVATE Board and Residence, 207, Macquarie-street, near Domain entrance. Terms moderate.

SEPARATE ROOMS for two gentlemen, Board, &c., £1. Beautiful view. 43, George-st., Dawes Point.

SHOP and Parlour, £1 5s; Chambers and Offices (New Commercial Building), 4s. 160, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Furnished APARTMENTS. 361, Kent-street, between King and Market streets.

TO LET, one or two ROOMS, unfurnished, Glenmore Road, healthy situation. Apply opp. new buildings.

TO LET, a large ROOM, 60 by 21, suitable for store or work-room. Apply John Wood, Tarragon Hotel, corner King and Sussex streets.

HOUSE WANTED, in the suburbs; five rooms (not attics), kitchen, servant's room, &c.; small garden. Apply Domus, Box 202, Post Office.

WANTED, 4 or 5 roomed COTTAGE, in good order, with stable and paddock. O. V., HERALD.

WANTED, plain furnished LODGINGS, without board, by a single man. Members of the Congregational or Baptist Church preferred. Address, stating terms, to Gomer, School of Arts, Pitt-street.

TO LET.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, those two newly-erected VILLAS, near the station. Apply Stephen and Stephen, New Pitt-street.

A CONVENIENT HOUSE to LET; rent, 8s 6d. Apply 30, Ann-st., op. Kidd and Kelly's Flour Mill.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET, whole or part, every comfort and convenience. 74, Market-st.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, COTTAGE, verandah, hall, 6 rooms, pantry, kitchen, with stove and brick oven, laundry, coach-house, 2-stalled stable, well grassed paddock, rent, 20s. Clements and Moriarty, Hunter and George sts.

BALMAIN.—To LET at Peacock's Point, HOUSE, 6 rooms, &c., 12s 6d. F. Smith, op. Royal Hotel.

BUSINESS PREMISES in GEORGE-STREET.—To LET, the Premises recently occupied by Mrs. Duruz, 293, George-street. Apply to Mr. Hilly, Pitt-street.

EDGECLIFF ROAD.—To LET, the HOUSE and GROUNDS, at present occupied by F. W. Crosier, Esq., containing 8 rooms, kitchen, with stove, laundry, pantry, store rooms, bath, yard, &c., and every convenience. Lennon and Cape, 186, Pitt-street.

FERNVILLE, Randwick.—To LET, the cheapest, and one of the best HOUSES in Randwick, 7 rooms, bath, kitchen, wash-house, stable, coach-house, and large paddock. E. Manby, No. 1, Mort's-passage.

GEORGE-STREET, next D. Jones and Co., SHOP and Stores. Apply B. Braun, No. 1, Wynyard-st.

MELBOURNE-TERRACE, Crown-street, Surry Hills.—To LET, a HOUSE, containing 9 rooms.

MANLY.—To LET, three 8-roomed HOUSES, furnished complete. E. Zuccani, 253, George-street.

SNUG Suburban PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET; rent low; good position. C. H. Rooke, 353, George-street.

TO LET, good Grocer's Shop; splendid neighbourhood. Also—3 to 5-roomed HOUSES. 362, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, 245, Crown-street, 4 doors south of South Head Road. Apply to W. Roberts, 241. £6 per month.

TO LET, a genteel COTTAGE, 127, Victoria-street, heights Woolloomooloo. Blake & Co., Mort's-passage.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, Palmer-terrace, top of Palmer-st.; rent, 18s 6d; bath. Key on premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 5 rooms and kitchen. Apply 59, Botany-street, Surry Hills; or 7, Hunter-street.

TO LET, one or two Verandah COTTAGES, 4 small rooms each, garden, grass paddock. Pritchard, Enmore.

TO LET, 2 good healthy HOUSES, 5 rooms each, near Nicholson's Hotel, Rushcutter's Bay. Rents very low.

TO be LET or for SALE, partly furnished, a HOUSE, Rose Bay. Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-pl.

TO LET, Two COTTAGES, 6 and 3 rooms, corner Moon and Marian sts, Redfern. 375, Liverpl-st., Dgst.

TO LET, 25, West-street Darlinghurst, 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room. Splendid oven. Rent, 15s.

TO LET, UNION HOTEL, Mill and Dixon streets; fittings complete; rent, 25s. Golden Gate, George-st.

TO LET, or for SALE, PARKHAM LODGE, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. J. Wetherill, Pitt-street.

TO LET, No. 1, Charlotte-terrace, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, near Public School; rent, 18s. Key next door.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, 735, George-street, opposite Christ Church. Rent, £2 per week. Apply to Mr. J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, No. 567, Kent-street, near Liverpool-street (newly built), containing four rooms and kitchen; water laid on. Apply at No. 6, Dean's-terrace.

TO LET, No. 1, Argyle-place, Lower Fort-street, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, &c., with every convenience; rent moderate. Apply Mr. Smith, next door; or Thomas Moore, 34, Upper William-street.

TO LET, that old-established and well-known Public House, the THREE TUNS TAVERN, corner of King and Elizabeth sts., together with the Livery Stables adjoining. For particulars, apply S. Levin, 164, King-st.

TO LET, a COTTAGE (at the junction of the Parramatta and Petersham Cemetery Roads), containing 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, laundry, coach-house and stable, paddock; rent, 15s. S. Levin, 164, King-street.

TO LET, to a respectable tenant, COTTAGE, situated in Kent-st., near Bathurst-st., containing hall, three large rooms, and kitchen; newly shingled, &c. Rent, 15s. Mr. C. Appleton, J. Reading and Co.'s, George-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, opposite St. Mathias's Church, Woollahra, containing 9 rooms; coach-house, stable, good water, large yard, &c.; rent, 23s per week; taxes paid. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, Lavender Bay, North Shore, a delightfully situate COTTAGE, containing hall, 4 rooms with large attic over, and kitchen at rear. Key at Dind's Hotel. Apply to Haynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, double verandah COTTAGE, 8 rooms and out-offices, as lately in the occupation of Mr. W. B. Hill, deceased, finely situated on Miller's Point, commanding splendid view of the western harbour. To a good and permanent tenant the rent would be low. Beilby and Scott, Pitt-street North.

8s. WEEKLY, small HOUSE and Stable, John-street, Surry Hills. Mrs. Clifford, grocer, Riley-street, S.H.

OFFICE.—TO LET, comfortable OFFICE, 10s. Apply W. W. Deloitte, 3, Spring-street.

OFFICES to LET, 2 large rooms; also, Store (two floors) at rear. 434, George-street, nr. Royal Hotel.

OFFICES and DWELLING, consisting of 4 rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., to LET, at A. Blau, 9, Hunter-street.

FRONT OFFICES to LET; well fitted up, gas, &c. 410, George-street.

4, BRIDGE-STREET.—2 OFFICES to LET, ground floor; also, 2 Bedrooms. Board optional.

STORES, with extensive yard, stabling, &c., to LET, in George-street, with or without offices. Apply on the premises, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

FRESHFIELD.—To LET, this well-known estate, situated near Camden, containing 1200 acres of good land, with comfortable house, &c. Apply to E. and W. Fieldhouse, Campbelltown, or Picton.

THE SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL
and
PLEASURE GROUNDS, BOTANY.
This well-known property can now be LEASED to a respectable person, at a reduced rent. For cards to view, Apply to T. W. Bowden, 154, Pitt-street.

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